LAND USE

in

BACA COUNTY, COLORADO

Based on
a
Field Survey

Land Utilization Program
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

April 1, 1938

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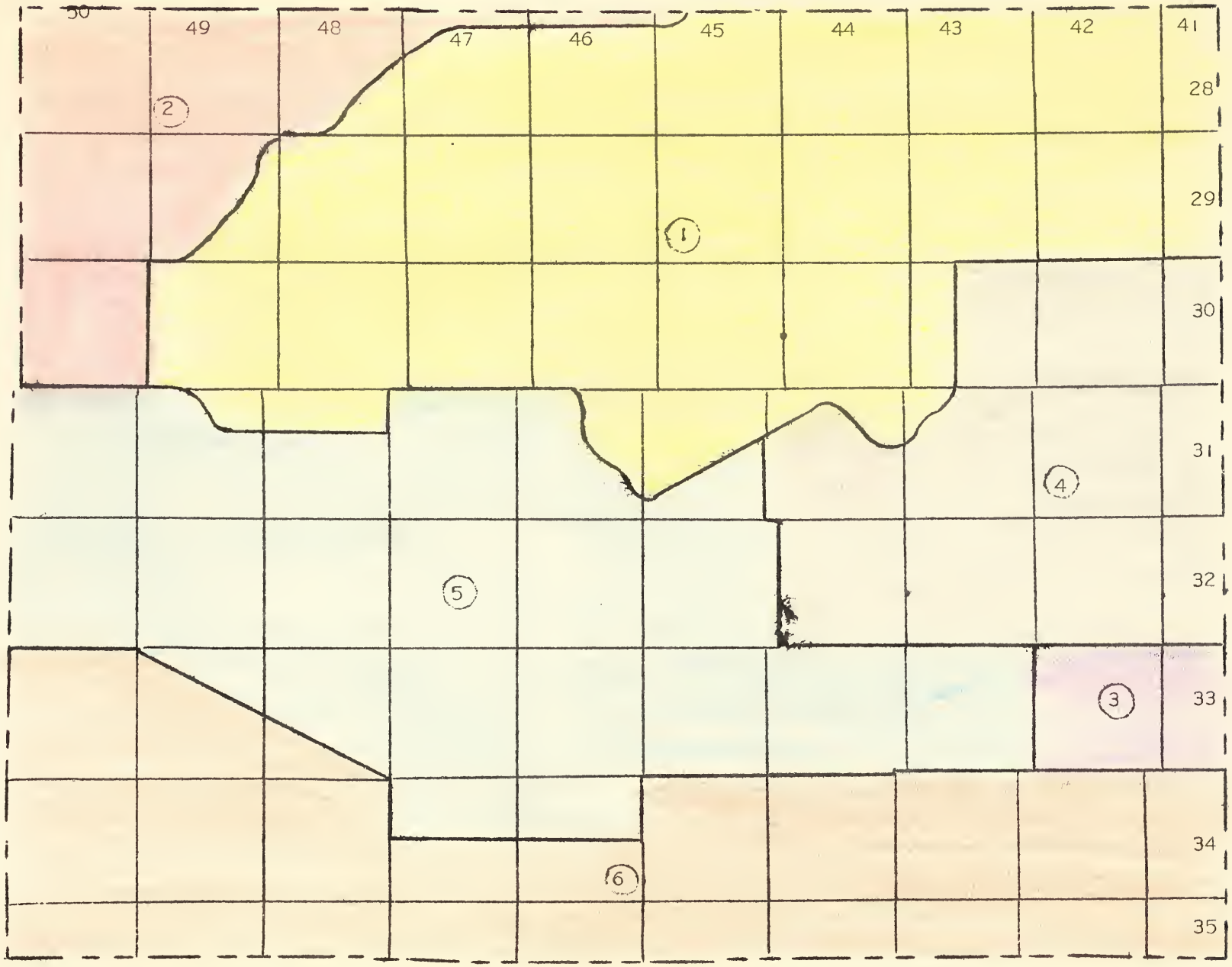
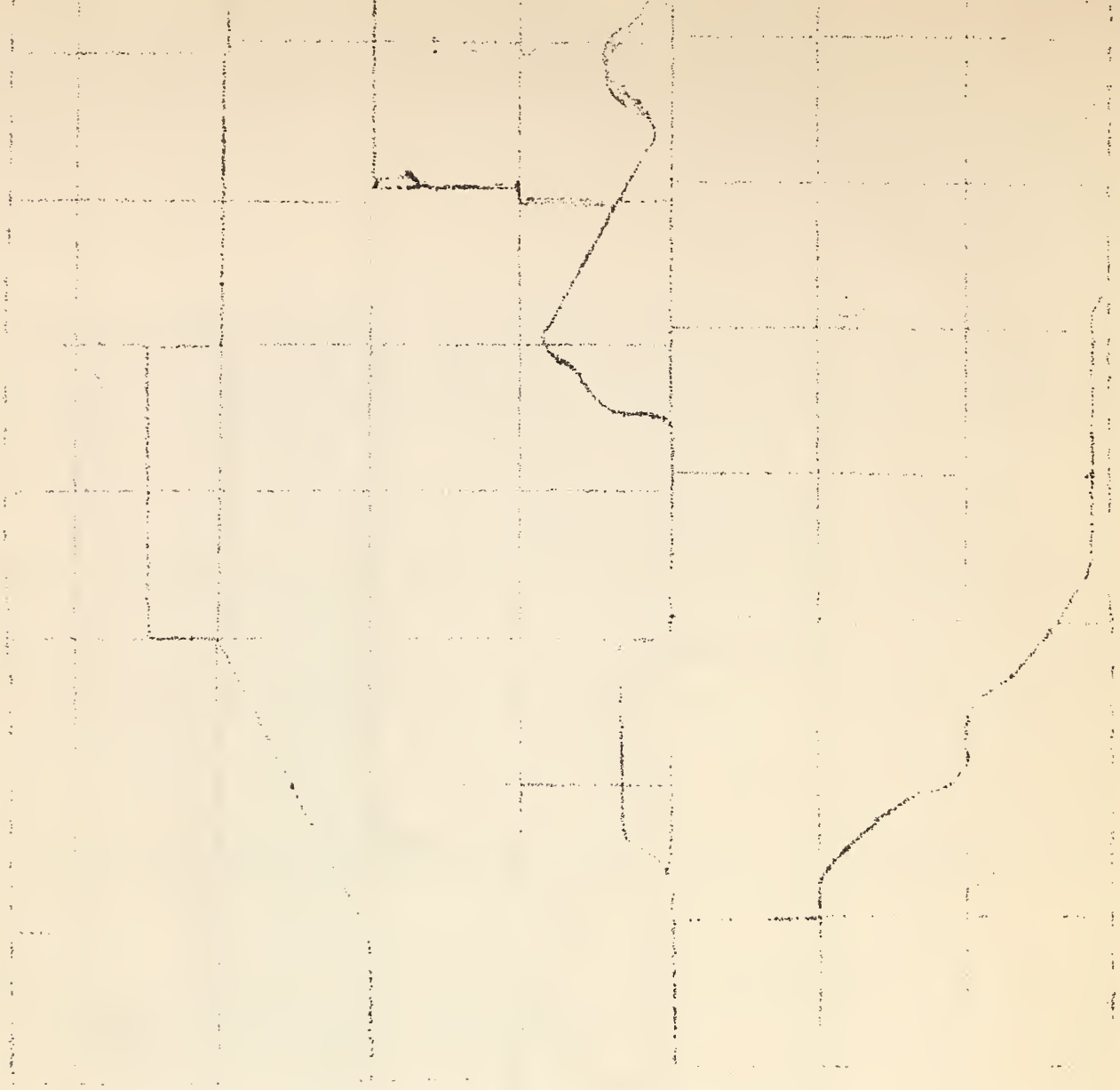
SUGGESTED LAND USE BY AREAS BACA COUNTY , COLORADO





NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE SURVEY

In 1936, operating under funds alloted by the Resettlement Administration, a comprehensive land use survey was made of Baca county. This county is one of the 14 southeastern Colorado counties designated in the "dust bowl" area of the state.

In this county, as in the other counties of this area, the continued drouth had its disastrous effects upon the farm operators; few crops had been produced for several years; livestock operators had been forced to sell large numbers of their stock; the number of people on relief rolls was large and a considerable number of persons were leaving the county, seeking new homes.

No adequate inventory of the natural and human resources of the county existed. This information is necessary to determine what land use and social adjustments are necessary.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE SURVEY

In conducting this survey every operator in the county was contacted and a schedule of his operators taken. In addition to the schedule*, a plat was made of all land under his control. On this plat the actual land use was designated. This information was then transferred to a large county map. A complete land use picture of the entire county was thus obtained. When this information had all been gathered in the field, it was sent to the reginal office at Amarillo and placed in final form.

*Sample schedule in Appendix B

COOPERATION WITH EXTENSION SERVICE

On January 29, 1938, the Colorado Extension Service met with a representative group of Baca county farmers to discuss with them a program of long time agricultural planning for the county. Great interest was evidenced at this meeting and another was asked for as soon as possible. The second meeting was held on February 12, 1938. The results of these meetings are included in this report as Appendix D.

DEFINITION OF TERMINOLOGY

1. Land within operating units:

   Under some type of organized management. Land that is either owned or leased by the operator.

2. Land outside operating units:

   Not under any type of organized management.

3. Crop land:

   Land planted to crops at the time the survey was made.

4. Pasture land:

   Land that maintains its native cover.

5. Idle land:

   Plowed land that is under organized management, but is not being utilized for growing of crops.

6. Fallow land:

   Land that is tilled and allowed to lay idle prior to seeding wheat or other crops.

7. Open pasture:

Land that maintains its native cover and is not under organized management.

8. Abandoned crop land:

Land that has been plowed and is not under organized management.

9. Small grain:

Small grain is virtually all wheat.

10. Livestock operator:

A farm operator whose major income is from the sale of livestock.

11. Crop operator:

A farm operator whose major income is from the sale of crops.

12. General operator:

A farm operator whose income is approximately 50 percent from livestock and 50 percent from crops.

13. Non-resident owner:

An individual who owns land within a county, but who resides in another county, state or foreigh country.

14. Resident owner:

An individual who owns the land upon which he resides.

15. Corporation owner:

Land that is owned by a corporation, (Insurance companies, railroads, etc.)

16. Non-resident operator in the county:

Operator who farms land in the county of his residence, but does not reside on the farm.

17. Non-resident operator out of county:

Operator who farms land in a county other than that of his residence.

18. Resident operator:

Operator who lives on the farm.

CLIMATE

The climate in Baca county is typical of that found throughout the high plains area. It is a region of light rainfall, with several years of drouth often occurring in succession. Temperatures vary greatly as the seasons change. Although summer temperatures are high during the day, nights are cool. In addition a brisk wind movement reduces the heat. In winter, temperatures down to zero are not uncommon. However, low humidity prevails making the cold less intense.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the county is varied. The east half, with the exception of a narrow strip along the south is generally level. In the west half it fluctuates from land that is gently rolling to very rough areas. The northwest and southwest corners are rough areas of this type.

16. Non-farm land owned [illegible] the county:

[illegible] farm land in the county of [illegible]

[illegible] farm.

17. Professional occupation and of county:

[illegible] who farm land in a county other than that of his

[illegible].

18. [illegible] operator:

[illegible] lives on the farm.

CONCLUSIONS

[illegible] in Bucks county in the [illegible] food [illegible]-

[illegible] farming area. It is a region [illegible] and [illegible], with

[illegible] of farms often commercial [illegible]. Farmerships

[illegible] on the [illegible] farms. [illegible] farmers are

[illegible] the day, [illegible] cool. In [illegible] a brief [illegible]

[illegible] the land. In winter, farmers [illegible] not

[illegible]. However, [illegible] possible [illegible] the [illegible].

SUMMARY

The topography of the county is varied. The east half, with

the exception of a narrow [illegible] along the [illegible] is generally level.

In the west half it flattens from hilly [illegible] gently rolling to

[illegible] areas. The northern and [illegible] farmers are [illegible]

[illegible] of this type.

Climatic Data for Baca County
(Station at Two Buttes)

Source: U. S. Weather Bureau

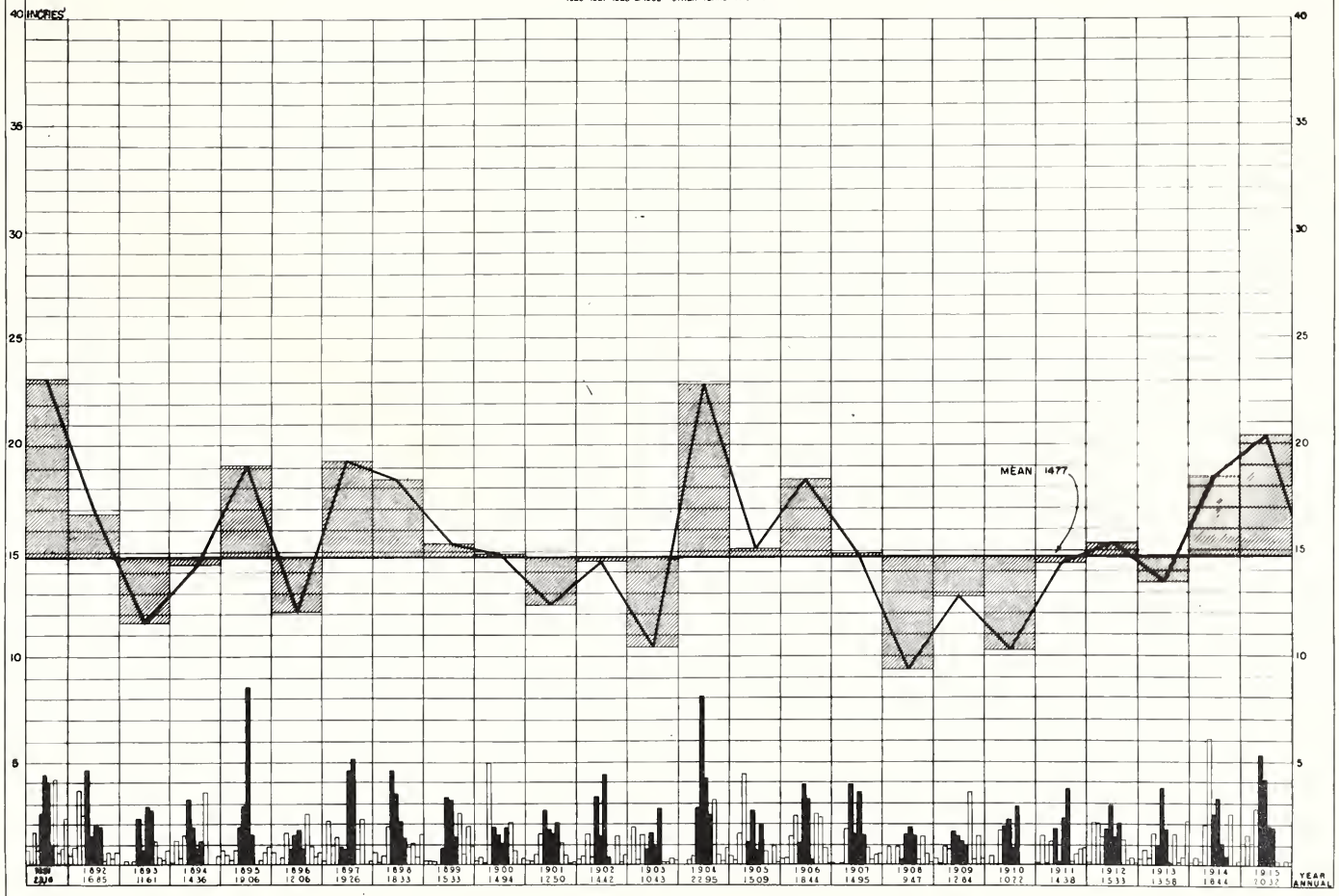
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annu.	Seas.	Year
Percipitation															
Annual mean	.28	.58	.66	1.53	2.14	1.91	2.30	1.77	1.35	.82	.50	.56	14.40	11.00	40
No. days with .01 in. or more	2	2	2	5	6	5	7	5	3	3	2	2	44		30
Minim. mthly	-	-	T	-	.11	.16	.15	.05	T	-	-	-	-		40
Maxim. mthly	1.07	2.21	3.64	6.31	6.08	8.05	8.56	6.63	4.17	3.94	1.97	2.31	-		40
Driest year	.35	.08	.12	.31	2.19	.88	.35	.57	2.13	.89	.01	.58	8.46		1936
Wettest year	.78	.02	1.64	.75	2.56	4.42	4.06	.97	4.17	.63	.85	2.31	23.16		1891
Snow															
Ave. snowfall (Inches)	2.6	4.9	2.7	2.2	.2	-	-	-	.1	.4	1.6	2.7	17.4		33
Temperature															
Mean	31.1	33.2	42.6	51.9	61.2	71.2	76.6	75.4	67.5	54.9	42.4	31.8	53.3		33
Mean maxim.	46.4	48.5	59.1	67.9	76.8	86.5	91.9	91.5	84.0	71.8	59.4	46.6	69.2		33
Mean minim.	15.8	18.0	26.1	35.9	45.5	56.0	61.2	59.3	51.0	38.0	25.5	17.1	37.4		34
Highest	80	78	94	92	100	110	111	111	105	94	85	78	111		34
Lowest	-20	-26	-16	10	14	31	40	39	27	-2	-8	-18	-26		34
Wind															
Prevailing wind direction*	W	NE	W	N	SE	NE	NE	SW	NE	NE	NE	N	NE		21
Ave. hourly wind velocity*	7.8	8.6	9.1	10.6	10.0	9.2	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.0	7.2	8.5		

FROST DATA

Average date of last killing frost in Spring - May 2
Average date of first killing frost in Autumn - October 13
Average length of growing season - 164 days
Latest date with temperature 32 degrees or lower in Spring - June 2
Earliest date with temperature of 32 degrees or lower in Autumn - September 17

ANNUAL AND MONTHLY PRECIPITATION
AT TWO BUTTES
BACA COUNTY COLORADO

NOTE
SUBSTITUTING SPRINGFIELD FOR YEARS 1923 1924
1926 1927 1928 & 1932 - OTHER YEARS TWO BUTTE



ANNUAL AND MONTHLY PRECIPITATION

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BACA COUNTY COLORADO

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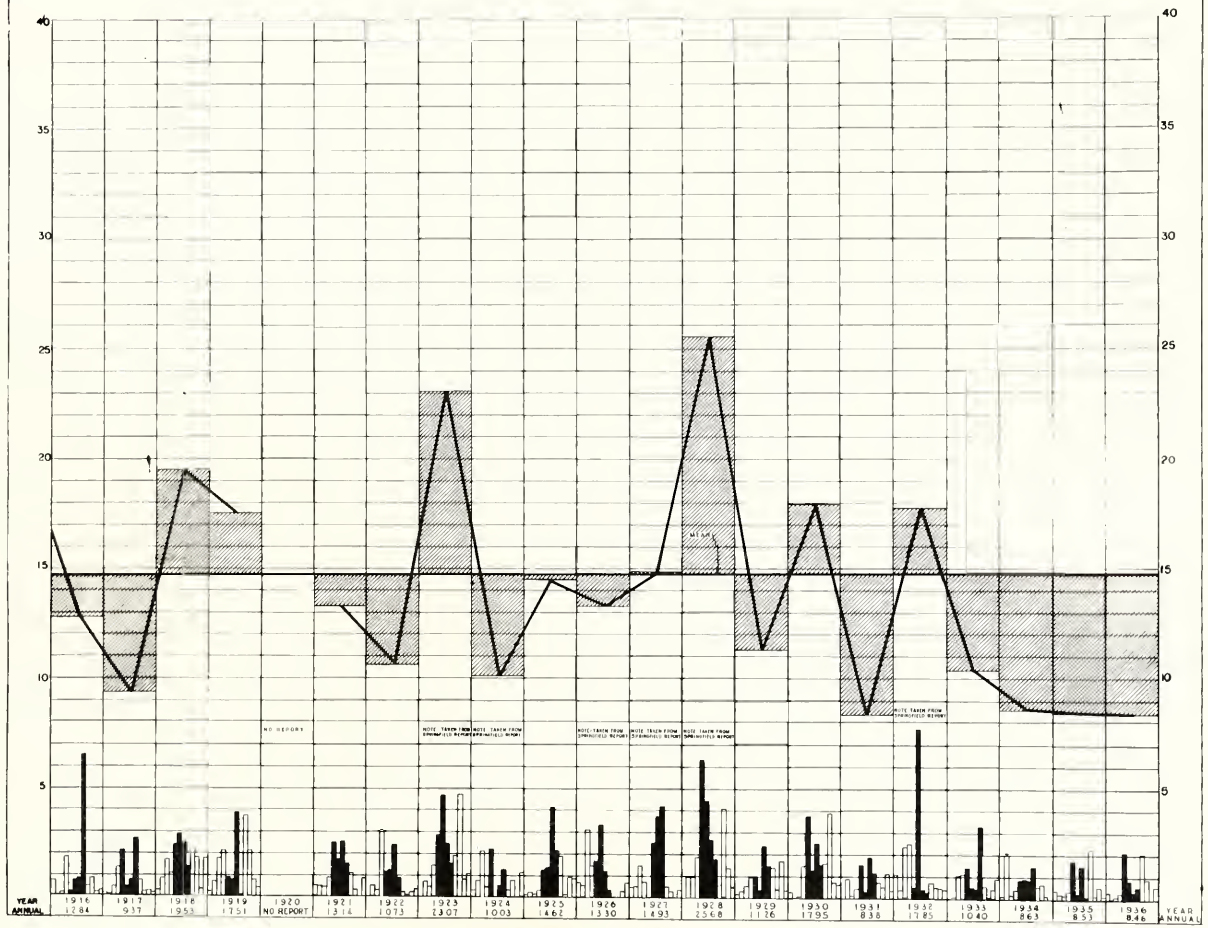

SOILS

The discussion on soils can best be understood by utilizing the soils map that accompanies this report. A glance at it will show that the county is divided into six areas according to land use and soil types.

In Area 1, although the composition varies greatly, the predominate type of soil is loam. It is classified in the following manner: granular to cloddy loams; silt loams; clay loams; and silty clay loams. This is known as the "hard land" area of the county. Both small grains and row crops are grown. Soils in this area are moderately susceptible to wind and water erosion.

Area 2 contains all of the soil types found in the county. The loams contain considerable more sand than those in Area 1. For this reason they are quite susceptible to wind and water erosion. A large portion of the area is rough broken land, frequently stony and subject to considerable erosion. The land is used principally for grazing purposes and row crop production. A little small grain is grown in selected areas.

Area 3 consists entirely of loams of various classifications. Heavy textured, silty clay loams make up the surface soils. The subsoils are decidedly heavier and numerous lime concretions are found below 18 inches. This area is used for both small grains and row crop. It is quite susceptible to wind erosion.

In Area 4 the surface soils consist of fine sandy loams and silty clay loams. Small grains and row crops are both grown. The

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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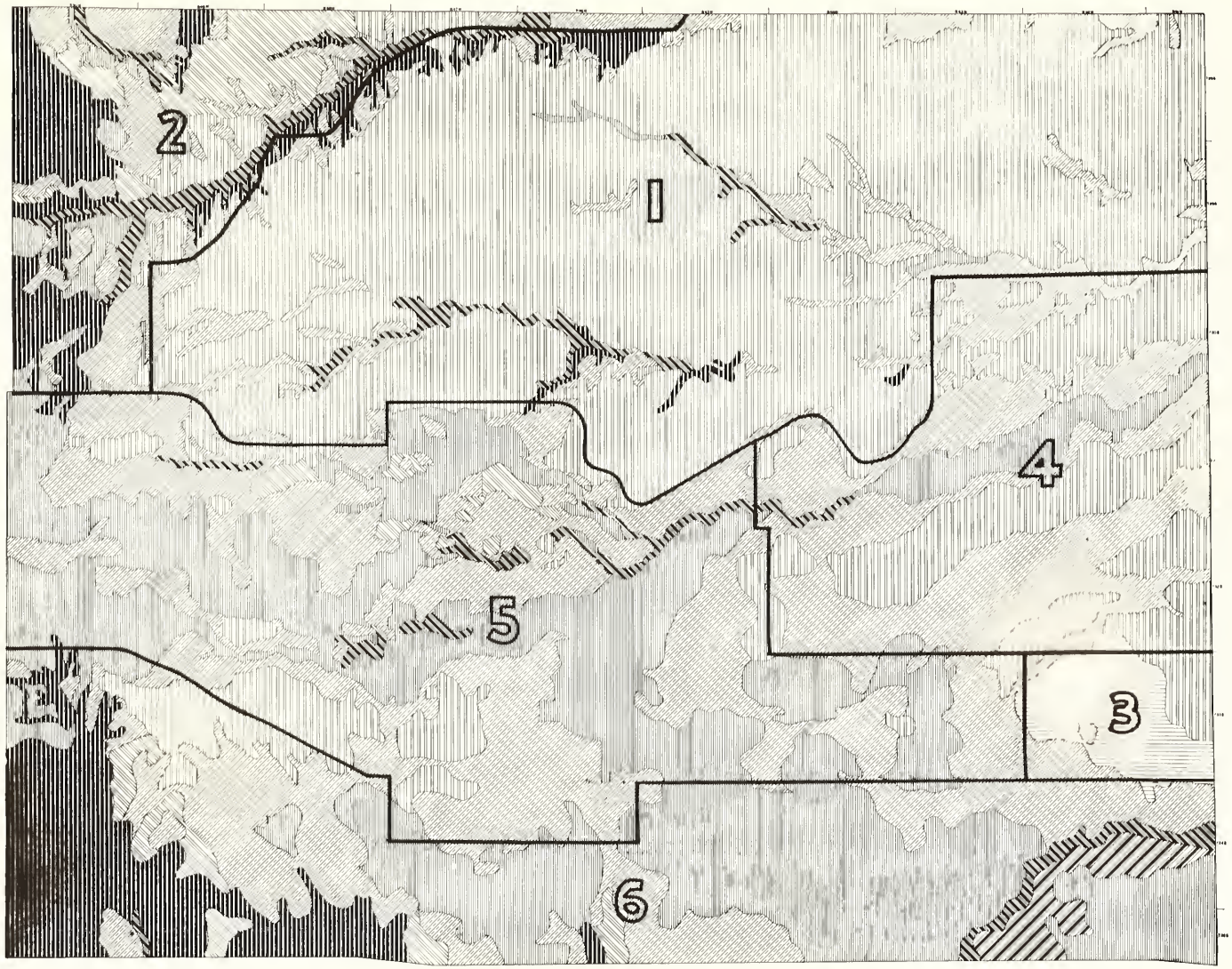


GRANULAR LOAM, SILT LOAMS, CLAY LOAMS, AND SILTY CLAY LOAMS
SURFACE VERY SUSCEPTIBLE TO WIND EROSION, SUBSOIL RESISTANT USED FOR SMALL GRAIN

GRANULAR TO CLODDY LOAMS, SILT LOAMS, CLAY LOAMS, AND SILTY CLAY LOAMS
MODERATELY SUSCEPTIBLE TO WIND AND WATER EROSION USED MOSTLY FOR SMALL GRAIN

GRANULAR TO CLODDY SHALLOW LOAMS, SILT LOAMS, CLAY LOAMS, AND SILTY CLAY LOAMS
DAMAGED BY WIND AND WATER EROSION USED FOR RANGE, SMALL GRAIN AND ROW CROPS

HEAVY PHASE SANDY LOAM VERY SUSCEPTIBLE TO WIND EROSION USED FOR ROW CROPS

STRUCTURELESS LOAMY SANDS AND LIGHTER SANDY LOAMS VERY SUSCEPTIBLE TO WIND EROSION USED FOR RANGE AND ROW CROPS

OLD SAND DUNES WITH VEGETATIVE COVER, STRUCTURELESS WITH LOOSE OPEN SUBSOILS VERY SUSCEPTIBLE TO WIND EROSION USED FOR RANGE

BOTTOM LANDS, MOSTLY SANDY SUBJECT TO WIND EROSION IN EXPOSED LOCATIONS USED FOR RANGE OR AGRICULTURALLY BARREN

ROUGH BROKEN LAND FREQUENTLY STONY VERY SUSCEPTIBLE TO WATER EROSION AND LOCALLY SUBJECT TO WIND EROSION USED FOR RANGE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
REGION 10
LAND USE PLANNING DIVISION
SOIL CONSERVATION SURVEY

SOIL TYPES MAP

BACA COUNTY, COLORADO

Scale

DATE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE 1956
MAS 8-11

area has suffered severe wind erosion in places.

The soils in Area 5 grade from loamy sands to fine sandy loams. Severe wind erosion is prevalent over most of the area. Land is used almost solely for the growing of row crops.

In Area 6 the soils, for the most part, contain considerable amounts of sand. Loamy sand and light sandy loams prevail. Farming operations are confined chiefly to growing row crops. Much of the land is severely eroded. There is in the southwest part of the area a considerable amount of rough hilly land that is used for grazing purposes.

POPULATION

In 1936 the rural population had decreased considerably below 1930 figures. The land use survey showed 958 resident operators in the county. The total number of people living on farms was 3,920.

Recent careful estimates place the number of farm families at approximately 600. This is a very substantial reduction from the 1936 figure. Approximately two thirds of the rural residents of Baca county have moved elsewhere since 1930.

Population Trends
1890 - 1930

Source: Census

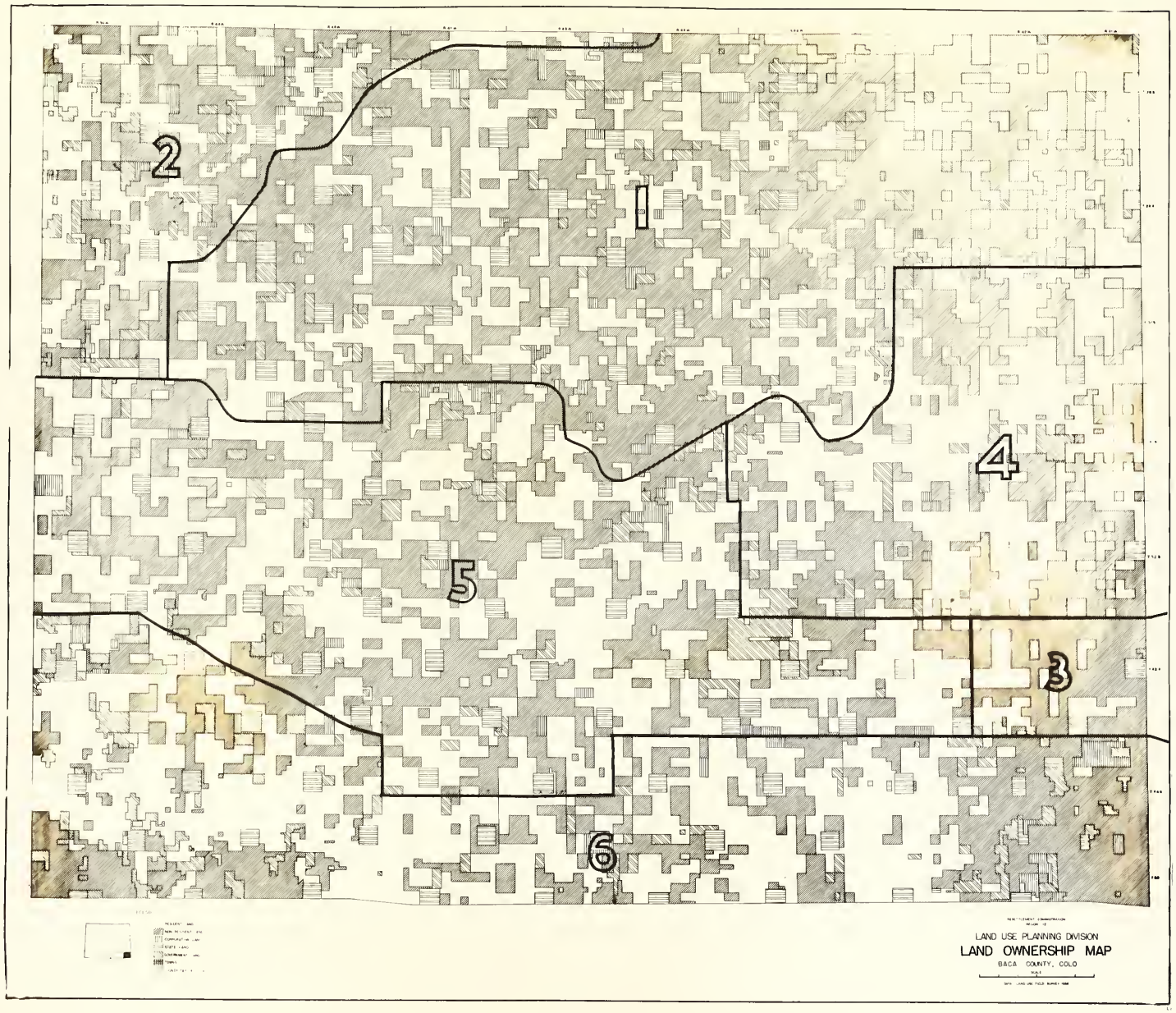
Year	Population	
	Number	Index (1890 as base)
1890	1,479	100.0
1900	759	- 5.1
1910	2,516	+170.0
1920	8,721	+590.0
1930	10,570	+715.0

LAND OWNERSHIP

There are 1,621,863 acres in Baca county. (For complete figures see table) 108,702, or 6.7 percent, are public lands. There are 24,224 acres, or 1.5 percent, owned by corporations; while private ownership holds 1,488,937 or 91.8 percent. Non-residents own 742,915 acres or 45.8 percent of all the land in the county. This is a high percentage and presents a serious problem. A glance at the ownership map will show that the non-resident land is scattered throughout the county. Areas 1 and 3 contain the highest percentage of non-resident owned land, the percentages being 56.0 and 67.5 respectively. This is to be expected as the soil of these areas lends itself to wheat growing. A speculative type of farming is possible in these areas, and as a result, has encouraged non-resident ownership. With the non-resident ownership has come all the abuses common to this type of ownership. The soil of these areas, as over most of the county, is quite susceptible to wind erosion even when given the best of care. The non-resident owner generally is not in a position to protect his land and in other cases appears not to care what happens to it. The result is that must of this land is creating a serious hazard from a wind erosion. This does not mean that resident owned land does not blow. Often it blows badly and little or no effort is made to control it. It is much easier for the resident owners who are on the ground to devise and execute methods by which blowing may be controlled.

[illegible] REMEDY

Figures 1,[illegible] show [illegible] in Iowa counties. (For comparison figures are [illegible]) 108,700, or 6.7 percent, are [illegible] land. There are 24,[illegible] acres, or 1.[illegible] percent, owned by non-residents while private ownership holds 1,[illegible],000 or 34.[illegible] percent. Nine hundred [illegible] 700,000 acres or 46.[illegible] percent of all the land in the county. This is a high percentage and [illegible] problem. A glance at the ownership map will show that the non-resident land is scattered throughout the county. [illegible] control the highest concentrations of non-resident owned land, the percentages being 52.0 and 52.[illegible] respectively. This is [illegible] compared to the soil of these areas lands itself to about [illegible]. A speculative type of farming is possible in [illegible] areas, [illegible] results. The accompanying non-resident ownership. This [illegible] resident ownership has done all the damage [illegible] in this [illegible] generally. The soil of these areas, as [illegible] is quite susceptible to wind erosion even when [illegible] of care. The non-resident owner generally is not [illegible] to protect his land and to adopt crop [illegible] to meet what happens to it. The result is that [illegible] land is generally [illegible] blowing from a wind erosion. This has not been that resident owned land [illegible] blow. Often it blows [illegible] and little or no effort is made to control it. It is such people or the resident owners who are on the ground to [illegible] and [illegible] in which blowing may be controlled.


1
2
3
4
5
6
LAND USE PLANNING DIVISION
LAND OWNERSHIP MAP
BACA COUNTY, COLO

1935 Ownership of Land
By Acres and Percent

Land Ownership Survey-1936

		Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Total
Federal	No.		2,440				5,062	7,502
	%		1.8				1.4	.5
State	No.	24,446	6,280	1,120	10,080	20,235	16,021	78,182
	%	4.8	4.7	3.3	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.8
County Tax Sale	No.	3,060	2,716	160	8,640	8,414	28	23,018
	%	.6	2.0	.5	4.2	2.1	.1	1.4
Corporation	No.	6,341	4,768	320	480	7,598	4,717	24,224
	%	1.2	3.6	.9	.2	1.9	1.3	1.5
Resident	No.	189,064	56,470	9,456	107,621	204,302	179,109	746,022
	%	37.4	42.3	27.8	52.6	51.9	51.3	46.0
Non-resident	No.	283,187	60,881	22,972	77,920	153,597	144,358	742,915
	%	56.0	45.6	67.5	38.1	39.0	41.3	45.8
Total	No.	506,098	133,555	34,028	204,741	394,146	349,295	1,621,863
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

LAND USE

There are 765,669 acres or 46.8 percent of all the land plowed in Baca county. This is the highest ratio of broken land in pasture of any Colorado county in the "dust bowl". This high percentage of plowed land presents serious problems from a land use point of view.

At the time the survey was made the 765,669 acres of broken land was being used as follows. (For complete figures see tables 1, 2, and 3) Wheat accounts for 27,653 acres or 3.6 percent. Row crops were planted on 283,696 acres or 37.1 percent. There were 51,003 acres or 6.6 percent left fallow. Idle land accounts for 84,650 acres, this being 11.1 percent. The remaining plowed land is abandoned crop and amounts to 317,919 acres or 41.6 percent.

In a study of land use in Baca county one of the striking features is the large amount of open land in the county. There were, at the time of the survey, 737,509 acres of open land. Of this amount 317,919 acres were abandoned crop land outside of operating units, and 419,590 acres were open pasture outside of operating units. The open land amounts to 45.1 percent of the total in the county.

The abandoned crop land presents a serious problem from the standpoint of wind erosion. Much of it is non-resident owned and as a result received little treatment to prevent blowing.

The large amount of open pasture land is used as "free range" by the operators of the county, as well as by non-resident stockmen.

Many operators frankly state that if it were not for this "free range" they could not possibly exist. Since it is used generally and no rent is paid for its use, the land is subject to no responsibile control and as a result is very badly overgrazed and depleted. This creates a hazardous condition for wind and water erosion.

AREA 1

Area 1 is located in the north central and northeastern part of the county. (See map) It includes 506,859 acres or 31 percent of all the land in the county. At the time of the survey, 276,702 acres were broken or 54.3 percent. The remaining 230,157 acres, or 45.7 percent, were in pasture. The use to which the broken land was being put is as follows: 10,861 acres (3.9 percent) in wheat; 648 acres (.37 percent) in hay; 49,857 acres (18.0 percent) in row crop; 32,653 acres (11.8 percent) fallow; 42,385 (15.3 percent) idle; and 140,293 (50.7 percent) abandoned crop land. Approximately one third, or 77,945 acres, of the pasture land was within operating units. The remaining 153,112 acres were classified as open pasture outside of units. The county committee recommended that 149,989 acres of broken land in the area be returned to grass. This would leave approximately 25 percent of the land in cultivation and 75 percent in pasture. It was recommended that 34.4 percent be planted to wheat; 39.3 percent planted to row crop and 25.8 percent summer fallowed. This ratio is to be flexible depending on seasons.

[illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] small [illegible] exist. Since it is [illegible] and [illegible] to pay for its use, the land is subject to [illegible] utilize control and as a result is very [illegible] [illegible]. This creates a hazardous condition for wind and water [illegible].

AREA I

Area I is located in the north central [illegible] of the county. (See map) It includes [illegible] [illegible] of all the land in the county. At the time [illegible] [illegible] farms [illegible] or less on [illegible] farms. The [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] farmers, more or tenants. The use [illegible] [illegible] land use [illegible] is as follows: [illegible] acres [illegible] [illegible] cropped and acres (.XX percent) in [illegible] [illegible] in row crops; [illegible] acres (11.3 percent) [illegible] [illegible] pasture) idle; and [illegible] (60.7 percent) [illegible] [illegible] approximately one half, or [illegible] acres, of the [illegible] [illegible] with little erosion hazard. The remaining [illegible] acres are classified as open pasture suitable [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] studies recommended that [illegible] acres of better land [illegible] be returned to grass. This would leave approximately [illegible] percent of the land in cultivation and [illegible] percent in pasture. It was recommended that [illegible] percent be planted to [illegible], [illegible] percent [illegible] to row crop and [illegible] percent grass. Fallow [illegible] [illegible] to be flexible depending on weather.

AREA 2

Area 2 is located in the northwest corner of the county (See map) and comprises 134,595 acres. At the time of the survey 16,360 acres or 12.1 percent were plowed. The remaining 118,235 acres or 87.9 percent were in pasture. The use of cultivated land is as follows: 360 acres (2.2 percent) in wheat; 5,100 acres (31.2 percent) in row crop; 275 acres (1.7 percent) fallow; 3,175 acres (19.4 percent) idle, 7,450 acres (45.5 percent) abandoned crop land. Of the pasture land, 38 percent was within operating units and 62 percent was outside of units.

AREA 3

Area 3 is located south of the east central portion of the county. It comprises 33,600 acres. Of this amount, 19,310 acres (57.5 percent) is broken and 14,290 acres (42.5 percent) is in pasture. The cultivated land is used as follows: 4,080 acres (21.1 percent) in wheat; 4,090 acres (21.2 percent) in row crops; 1,980 acres (10.3 percent) idle; and 9,160 acres (47.4 percent) abandoned crop land. The county committee suggested that 8,222 acres of broken land be restored to grass. This would leave 25,378 acres in crop production. They recommended that 50 percent of this be used for growing of wheat, 25 percent for row crops, and 25 percent be left fallow.

AREA 4

Area 4 is located in the east central part of the county

Area 2 is low land in the northwest corner of the [illegible] and comprises 144,000 acres. In the time [illegible] 17,000 acres or 11.1 percent were flooded. The [illegible] 25.9 percent were in pasture. The use of cultivated land is as follows: 300 acres (0.1 percent) in wheat, 1,100 acres (0.8 percent) in rice, 300 acres (0.2 percent) [illegible] 1,[illegible] acres (0.4 percent) [illegible], 1,400 acres (0.[illegible] percent) [illegible] land. Of the pasture land, [illegible] and 42 percent was suitable for [illegible].

AREA 3

Area 3 is located north of the [illegible] and [illegible] counties. It comprises 68,000 acres. [illegible] 1,[illegible] acres (0.1 percent) in brush and 14,[illegible] acres [illegible] in [illegible]. The cultivated land is used as follows: [illegible] (0.1 percent) in wheat, 1,000 acres (0.[illegible] percent) in [illegible] 1,100 acres (0.6 percent) [illegible] and 1,[illegible] acres [illegible] other land. The [illegible] [illegible] 1,[illegible] acres of timber land be [illegible] in crop production. [illegible] 37,[illegible] acres in crop production. [illegible] [illegible] be used for [illegible] of wheat, [illegible] percent for [illegible] crops, and 86 percent for [illegible].

Area 4

Area 4 is located in the [illegible] counties [illegible]

(See map), and comprises 204,741 acres. At the time of the survey, 131,490 acres (64.2 percent) were plowed and 73,251 acres (35.8 percent) remained in pasture. The plowed land was used as follows: 8,025 acres (6.1 percent) in wheat; 53,423 acres (40.6 percent) in row crops; 8,951 acres (6.1 percent) fallow; 14,913 acres (10.7 percent) idle; and 47,978 acres (36.5 percent) abandoned crop land. Of the 73,251 acres of pasture land, 40,487 (55.3 percent) were within operating units, while 32,765 (44.7 percent) were outside of units. The committee recommended that not over 55 or 60 percent of the land be cultivated. This would increase the pasture land by 39,457 acres. They also suggested that most of the crop land be used for the growing of row crops, although some wheat was recommended in favorable years.

AREA 5

Area 5 is located in the west central and south central part of the county, and comprises 413,942 acres. (See map) It has 249,557 acres of plowed land (60.3 percent) and 164,385 acres (39.7 percent) of pasture.

The cultivated land is used as follows: 3,481 acres (1.4 percent) wheat; 125,814 acres (50.4 percent) row crops; 10,024 acres (4.0 percent) fallow; 15,602 acres (6.3 percent) idle: and 94,636 acres (37.9 percent) abandoned crop land. Of the pasture land, 94,143 acres (57.3 percent) is within operating unit and 70,242 acres (42.7 percent) is outside of operating unit. The

[illegible]), [illegible] acres [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] acres ([illegible] percent) were plowed and [illegible]

[illegible]) remained in pasture. The plowed land [illegible]

[illegible] acres ([illegible] percent) in wheat; [illegible] acres ([illegible] percent) in

[illegible]; [illegible] acres ([illegible] percent) fallow; [illegible]

[illegible]) [illegible] and [illegible] acres ([illegible] percent) [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] acres of pasture land, [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] operating units, while [illegible] ([illegible] [illegible] units

of units. The county's recommended [illegible] [illegible]

of the land be cultivated. This would [illegible] [illegible] land

by [illegible] acres. They also suggested [illegible] [illegible] land

[illegible] used for the growing of [illegible] crops, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] cited in the [illegible] [illegible].

AREA 3

Area 3 is located in the west central [illegible] of the county, and comprises [illegible] acres. [illegible] [illegible] acres of plowed land ([illegible] percent) and [illegible] ([illegible] percent) of pasture.

The cultivated land is used as follows: [illegible] acres ([illegible] percent) wheat; [illegible] acres ([illegible] percent) [illegible] [illegible] acres ([illegible] percent) fallow; [illegible] acres ([illegible] percent) [illegible] [illegible] acres ([illegible] percent) [illegible] [illegible] land, [illegible] acres ([illegible] percent) in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acres ([illegible] percent) in [illegible] of [illegible].

committee suggested that 146,072 acres be returned to grass. This would leave 103,485 acres, or about 25 percent of the total acres, in crop production. They recommended that this be utilized almost entirely for the production of row and forage crops.

AREA 6

This area is located in the southwest and extreme southern portion of the county and comprises 341,380 acres. It has 72,250 acres (21.1 percent) plowed and 369,139 acres (78.9 percent) in pasture. The plowed land is used as follows: 840 acres (1.2 percent) in wheat; 45,512 acres (63.9 percent) in row crops; 7,495 acres (10.4 percent) idle; and 18,493 acres (25.4 percent) abandoned crop land. Of the 269,139 acres of pasture, 66.4 percent or 178,808 acres are within operating units, while 33.6 percent or 90,322 acres are open. The committee recommended that 38,112 acres be returned to grass. This would leave 34,138 acres, or 10 percent of the total acres, for crop production. They suggested that this land be used for the growing of row crops. No. small grain was recommended.

TYPE OF FARM

The 1,045 operators contacted were classified as to type of farms. Four classifications used were: livestock, crop, general, and one operator who fell into none of these classes was left unclassified. (See table of difinitions) Eighty-four were classified as livestock; 465 as crop; 495 as general; and one was unclassified.

[illegible] 14,000 acres [illegible]. This would leave 12[illegible],000 acres, or about 3[illegible] percent, in crop production. Some recommended [illegible] should utilize the production of non-food crops [illegible].

AREA I

This area is [illegible] the [illegible] of the county and [illegible] 1[illegible],000 acres [illegible] 7,000 acres (31.1 percent) plowed and 35[illegible],[illegible] acres ([illegible] percent) in pasture. The plowed land is used as follows: [illegible] (1.[illegible] percent) in wheat; 45,110 acres (66.2 percent) in [illegible] 7,[illegible] acres (10.4 percent) [illegible] 10,[illegible] acres [illegible] abandoned crop land. Of the 700,[illegible] acres of [illegible] cent or 1[illegible],[illegible] acres are within conservation [illegible] percent or 30,[illegible] acres are open. The remaining [illegible] 3,110 acres be planned to grass. This would leave [illegible] acres, or 10 percent of the total acres, for crop land [illegible]. Only [illegible] acreage land this land be used for the growing [illegible] crops, [illegible] soil [illegible] are recommended.

AREA II

[illegible] 1,[illegible] [illegible] farms. Farm classifications used were: [illegible], [illegible], general, and one operator who fell into none of these [illegible] classified as [illegible]. Use table of definitions [illegible] classified as [illegible]; [illegible] as crop; [illegible] as [illegible].

The 84 livestock operators controlled 172,418 acres, or 19.8 percent of all land within operating units. They owned 91,597 acres and rented 80,821 acres. The average size livestock unit was 2,053 acres.

The 465 crop operators controlled 327,410 acres, or 37.5 percent of all land within operating units. They owned 127,714 acres and rented 199,696 acres. The average size farm of this type was 705 acres.

The 495 general operators controlled 371,435 acres, or 47.4 percent of all the land in operating units. They owned 176,257 acres and rented 195,178 acres. The average size farm of this type was 751 acres.

The one operator who was unclassified controlled 1,420 acres of land, which he rented.

There were at the time of the survey 465 crop operators within Baca county. This classification, being 37.5 percent of all operators, is very high. It is advisable that the number of this type of farm be reduced as much as possible. It has been shown conclusively that over a period of years, the farmer who depends on dry land crop farming alone cannot survive in the Southern High Plains. The operators who have been able to maintain a better standard of living are those who have been using this land for livestock production and have planted only enough crop to secure forage for winter feed. Many of the crop farmers have been forced by the drouth to move on, but a period of wet years will likely increase this type of farming.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Let us take the analysis a step further to show the higher standard of living being maintained by the livestock and general operators contrasted with that of the cash crop farmer. The condition of occupied farmsteads offer some interesting criteria.

When the survey was made there were 958 occupied houses. Of this number 12.8 percent were classified as being in a good state of repairs, 30.9 percent were in fair condition, and 56.3 percent were in poor repair. (See tables 9, 17, and 20) Livestock operators have 47.4 percent of their houses classified as poor, general farmers have 56.3 percent of their houses in this classification, while in the case of the crop farmer the figure is 58.2 percent. This indicates that livestock operators are able to maintain better improvements than either general farmers or crop farmers. General farmers have better improvements than crop farmers. In a further study, some interesting facts may be brought out in Area 1 and 4, the wheat sections of the county. In Area 1, the livestock operators have 33.3 percent of their houses classified as good; 55.6 percent as fair; and only 11.1 percent as poor. The same figures for the general farmer are, 22.4 percent good; 38.8 percent fair; and 38.8 percent poor. In the case of the crop farmer the percentage of poor houses is much greater than in either of the above cases. The figures are: good, 19.6 percent; fair, 29.4 percent; and poor, 51.0 percent. In Area 4 much the same situation exists (See table 9) although there is not much distinction between the general and crop farmer.

TENURE

In analyzing tenure, we find that 1,045 operators are owners; 400 are tenants; and 298 both own and rent land. This places 38.3 percent of the total number of operators in the position of tenants.

Since this rate is high, the question of tenancy in Baca county is extremely important from at least two points of view. In the first place, tenancy has produced conditions that can definitely be identified with certain undesirable land use practices. Secondly, tenancy always produces certain social and economic obligations that cannot be ignored.

As far as land use is concerned, tenancy under present conditions is generally harmful to best land use practices. This can be directly traced in a number of cases to the relationship between tenant and landlord as signified by the type of leases that prevail. These leases for the most part run for short terms. The majority of them run for only one year. A few are longer, but these are exceptions. When a tenant has a short term lease he cannot reasonably be expected to take the same care of the land that he would if assured the use of it for a longer period.

If a crop farmer, he feels that it is necessary to secure as high a return from the land as possible from cash crops. Since he has no assurance that he will have control of the same land the following year, no thought is generally given to future planning or improvement of this land. He is concerned only in the immediate return. This encourages a speculative type of farming that does not lend itself to agricultural stability. Expecially is this true

when the land is held primarily for speculative purposes by non-resident owners. Often in these cases the landlord at the signing of the lease specifies certain types and amounts of crops to be planted.

In the case of grass land, much the same situation exists. It is impractical to hold grass in reserve, as the lease may expire before it is used. If the lease is not renewed, the grass is lost to the tenant.

A program of long-time leases would do much to correct this undesirable condition. However, in such a program, some provision must be made for the protection of the landlord. Many of them state that they would gladly give long-time leases, but the fear of securing poor tenants, who would be hard to evict, makes them hesitate. This is a joint problem of both tenant and landowner and can be solved only by the closest cooperation and with concessions from both sides.

Social aspects of the situation are also important. Tenants generally move about a great deal. This unstable element of population does not enter into and adds little that is constructive to community life. On the other hand, they demand many services from the community. Schools, roads, and churches must be provided for them. The uncertainty of their numbers makes this a difficult proposition. It keeps taxes and administrative costs high. Little in the way of community or agricultural stability can be achieved with this continual shifting of a considerable portion of the farm population.

[illegible] on the land is held entirely [illegible] the speculative [illegible] prohibit [illegible]. This is the case for land held at the expiration of the lease [illegible] certain types and amounts of work [illegible] planted.

In the case of rented land, much the same situation exists. It is impractical to hold crops in reserve, as the lease may expire before it is used. If the lease is not renewed, the crop is lost to the tenant.

A program of long-time leases would do much to correct this undesirable condition. However, in such a program, some provision must be made for the protection of the landlords. [illegible] that they would gladly give long-time leases, but [illegible] poor tenants, who would be hard to evict, [illegible]. This is a joint problem of both tenant and landlord [illegible] solved only by the closest cooperation and with consideration [illegible] both sides.

Social aspects of the situation are also important. Tenants generally move about a great deal. This mobility [illegible] tenants do not enter into and take part in community life. On the other hand, they have [illegible] to community life. [illegible] from the community. Schools, roads, and community [illegible] their taxes. The uncertainty of their tenure [illegible] position. It keeps taxes and administrative costs high. [illegible] in the way of community or social stability [illegible] with this continual shifting of a considerable portion of the [illegible] population.

SIZE OF FARM

Most sections of the Southern High Plains region are handicapped by a relatively high number of small farms. Baca county is no exception to the rule. This directly reflects the old homestead policy of the government. Many of these farms are too small to provide the operators with an adequate income even in good years. When a series of poor years occur in succession the operators of small units are forced in many cases to move.

In a discussion regarding the size of farms, the question always arises as to what constitutes a proper size unit in the Southern High Plains region. The answer can be only relative. Such things as land use, soil types, accessibility to water, and individual initiative must be considered. Careful studies in many parts of this region, and discussions with local farmers concerning the questions indicate that the general farmer requires about two sections to provide an adequate income. The livestock operator needs a minimum of three sections.

A comparison between the size of the recommended units and conditions as they actually exist furnish some interesting contrasts. Of the 1,045 farms, 682 (65.5 percent) are 720 acres or less. Only 70 farms (6.7 percent) are larger than three sections. (See table 18 for complete figures) These figures clearly indicate that many of the farms in Baca county are too small to return an adequate living over a period of years.

One possible solution is a cooperative movement on the part

SECTION [illegible]

Most sections of the Southern High Plains region are [illegible] covered by a relatively thick mantle of soil [illegible]. Some counties are exception to the rule. This already [illegible] the old [illegible] policy of the government. Some of these farms are too small to provide the operators with an adequate income from [illegible]. Thus, a series of poor years occur in succession the [illegible] of small units are forced in most cases to move.

In a discussion regarding the size of farms, the question always arises as to what constitutes a more or less unit in the South and High Plains region. The answer has a [illegible] relativity. Such things as land use, soil types, accessibility to markets, and individual capabilities must be considered. Generally speaking, most parts of this region, and elsewhere even local [illegible] concerning the conditions indicate that the average farmer [illegible] about two sections to provide an adequate income. This [illegible] a number needs a minimum of three sections.

A comparison between the size of the [illegible] units in [illegible] as they actually exist [illegible] the [illegible] period. Of the 1,000 farms, 800 (80.1 percent) are [illegible] or less. Only 10 farms (0.7 percent) are larger than [illegible] (See table IV for complete figures). A [illegible] of the farms in [illegible] are [illegible] larger than one section, leaving more a section or more.

The possible solution [illegible] cooperative [illegible]

of the farmers to enlarge their units, by obtaining long-term leases on additional pasture land. This will require considerable work in the nature of an educational program for the individuals interested. It would be necessary to convince the landowners that long-term leases would be to their advantage. This takes considerable work, but can be done as demonstrated by the success in Cheyenne county, Colorado.

Another method that might be used is the federal purchase of land. A properly conducted purchase program could do much to eliminate improper land use and uneconomic size units. This could be done by buying tracts that are submarginal or not primarily suited to crop production. Many of these tracts that are unsuitable for crop production are also too small for grazing units. By buying them the government can include them in a large grazing area.

To insure proper land use in the future, it will be necessary to eliminate purely speculative use. Such control must be had that grazing land cannot be broken up and put to crop production when favorable climatic and market conditions recur. This could be achieved by placing the administration of the purchase area in some responsible local organization. This organization would have the power to enact and enforce such regulations as would be in harmony with good land use practices.

YEARS ON FARM

An excellent yardstick to use in measuring the stability of a community is the number of years each operator has occupied his

of the Commons be reliable. Should it be, the Commons would have an additional revenue base. This will minimize congestion and in the future of an commercial income for the Commons initiative. It would be necessary to combine the income and that long-term income would be in their economy. This would consideration work, but can be done by increasing the revenue in Commons center. Solution.

Another method that might be used is the rental system of land. A very only conducted research program could provide alternative improper land use and uneconomic size units. This could be done by buying tracts that are submarginal or not adjacent and in open production. Many of these tracts that are unsuitable for crop production are also too small for grazing units. By combining them the government can include them in a large operation.

In future proper land use is the future. It will be up to individuals herself whether use. Open control must be used. Marginal land cannot be bought or left to crop. Open this type of terrible climatic and water conditions change. This could be accomplished by allowing the administration of the condition were in the reasonable local organization. This organization would have the power to rental and enforce such regulations as would be necessary with good land use practices.

VIEWS OF THE

A practical approach is done in measuring the stability of a community in the market of trying such to survive the economical

present farm.

When a community is found in which many of the individuals move about from year to year, it generally indicates improper land use and a speculative type of farming. People come to these areas with the hope of getting rich overnight. Few of them plan to make their homes permanently in the area.

Throughout the Southern High Plains region the percentage of people who have been on their farms only a short time is high. Especially is this true in the counties that are used for speculative wheat production.

A study of the figures for Baca county shows that 291 operators, or 27.8 percent of the total, have been on their present farms less than three years.

This unstable element in the population creates at least three types of problems: public and administrative costs of county government are raised, social obligations are increased, and long-time planning to achieve agricultural stability hindered.

CONDITION, OCCUPANCY AND FACILITIES OF FARMSTEADS

Occupied Houses

At the time of the survey, there were 946 occupied houses. In classifying these as to condition; it was found that 121 (12.8 percent) were in good condition; 287 (31.3 percent) were in fair condition; and 538 (56.9 percent) were in poor condition.

Facilities

In the inventory of facilities such items as telephones, radios, electricity in the home, and piped water in the dewllings were considered. Of the 946 houses, 688 (71.8 percent) have none of these conveniences; 2.3 percent have electricity; 9.2 percent have piped water; 5.6 percent have telephones; and 21.5 percent have radios.

Fifty-six and nine tenths percent of all rural houses were in a poor state of repair and 71.8 percent had no modern conveniences. This indicates that present land use practices, in many cases, must be wrong. Income derived from operations is not sufficient to provide comfortable dwellings. If a stabilized agricultural economy is to be achieved, land use practices must be adjusted to harmonize with actual conditions.

Unoccupied Houses

A record was also made of all abandoned houses in the county, there were 782 of these. A further analysis shows that 368 were in ruins, indicating a long period of abandonment; and 414 were not in ruins and had only recently been abandoned.

The large number of abandoned houses indicate that at one time the rural population of Baca county was much greater than at present. Conditions of drouth and depression have forced many to leave the county recently. The fact that 414 houses were, at the time of the survey, still in a fair state of repair shows that much of the exodus had been quite recent. These people are

gone, forced by various conditions of drouth and other circumstances, to seek new homes in new locations. They can be forgotten as far as present conditions are concerned, but what of the future? If several wet years occur, and news is broadcast that Baca county is producing crops again, may not many of them and others return? If nothing is done to discourage the idea, this is likely to happen. Speculators will rush in and plow more land and crops will be planted with little thought or care for correct land use.

SUBSIDIES

The amount of federal money that has been spent in Baca county during the last few years, 1933 - 1936, amounts to $5,132,559. Of this amount, $4,152,582 has been spent as emergency expenditures and $979,977 additional has been loaned upon good security. On a per capita basis, this amounts to $393 for each person in the county. This is based on the 1930 census figures which show 10,570 people in the county. The number of people in the county at present time is considerably under this figure. This will place the per capita figure much higher.

When considering expenditures of the federal government in this county during the 1933 - 1936 period the question arises as to how much good this vast sum of money has done.

From a social point of view the answer is obvious. The money has done a tremendous amount of good. The money spent has relieved and prevented a great deal of human suffering.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

From a land use point of view the answer is not so encouraging. Much of the money was intended for emergency measures. A crisis existed and it was necessary to get money to the striken area as soon as possible. Little thought could be given to a long-time program for agricultural stability. For this reason some of the programs were hurriedly written and in some cases did not incorporate good land use practices. In complying with some of the programs, farmers were actually forced to follow land use practices not in harmony with prevailing conditions.

On the other hand, some farmers took advantage of a paternalistic government and used the programs as a means to an end. Compliance, although carried out, was in a haphazard fashion and little thought was given to anything except the amount of the check to be received.

Agricultural programs in the future, to be successful, must have two things. First, the government must develop a sound program that includes proven practices for the area. Second, the farmers must cooperate and enter into the spirit of such a program. Not only should they comply with the program in order to receive their payments, but should carry their planning much farther. They should stop "farming the government" and develop practices that will lead to a stable income year in and year out.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

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LAND USE DATA

LAND OUTSIDE AND INSIDE

OPERATING UNITS

Table 1

Use of Land

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Use	Acres	Percent
Within Operating Units		
Crop	312,091	19.1
Fallow	51,003	3.1
Idle and Miscellaneous	84,656	5.2
Pasture	449,358	27.5
Total	897,608	54.9
Outside Operating Units or "Open"		
Crop Abandoned	317,919	19.4
Open Pasture	419,520	25.7
Miscellaneous Open		
Total	737,509	45.1
Total Acres in County	1,635,117	100.0

Table 2

Use of Plowed Land

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Use	Acres	Percent
Small Grain	27,647	3.6
Hay	648	-
Row Crop	283,796	37.2
Fallow	51,003	6.7
Idle	84,656	11.0
Crop Abandoned	317,919	41.5
Total Cultivated	765,669	100.0

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	Source [illegible] Acres	[illegible]
Tillable Pasture Land		
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay & Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pasture	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tillable Pasture Land, Soil Bank or "Open"		
Crop Abandoned	[illegible]	[illegible]
Not Planted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Uses		
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Acres in County	1,[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 3

Use of Plowed Land

[illegible]	Source [illegible] Acres	[illegible]
Small Grain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Row Crops	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crop Abandoned	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Cultivated	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 3

Use of Land
By Acres and Percent

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Use of Land		Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	County
Cultivated Land								
Wheat	No.	10,866	360	4,080	8,025	3,481	840	27,653
Percent	No.	2.1	.3	12.1	3.9		.2	1.7
Hay	No.	648						648
Percent		.1						
Row Crop	No.	49,857	5,100	4,090	53,423	125,814	45,512	283,796
Percent		9.8	3.8	12.2	26.1		13.4	17.4
Fallow	No.	32,653	64,275		8,951	10,024		51,003
Percent		6.4	.2		3.9			3.1
Idle	No.	42,385	3,175	1,980	14,013	15,602	7,495	84,650
Percent		8.4	2.4	5.9	6.8		2.2	5.2
*Abandoned	No.	140,293	7,450	9,160	47,978	94,636	18,403	317,919
Percent		27.7	5.5	27.2	23.4		5.4	19.4
Total	No.	276,702	16,360	19,310	131,490	249,557	72,250	765,669
Percent		54.5	12.2	57.5	64.1		21.2	46.8
Native Pasture								
Within Operating Unit		77,045	53,925	5,450	40,487	94,143	178,808	449,858
Percent		15.3	40.0	16.2	19.8		52.4	27.5
*Outside Operating Unit (Open)	No.	153,112	64,310	8,840	32,764	70,242	90,322	419,590
Percent		30.2	47.8	26.3	16.1		26.4	25.7
Total	No.	230,157	118,235	14,290	73,251	164,385	269,130	869,448
Percent		45.5	87.8	42.5	35.9		78.8	53.2
Grant Total	No.	506,859	134,595	33,600	204,741	413,942	341,380	1,635,117
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0

*Abandoned crop land and open pasture land was at the time of this survey not within an operating unit.

LAND USE BY TYPE OF FARM

Table 4

Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Owned, Acres Rented, and Total Acres Farmed By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total
County								
Livestock	84	91,597	80,821	172,418	8.0	10.5	9.3	19.8
Crop	465	127,714	199,696	327,410	44.5	14.6	22.9	37.5
General	495	176,257	195,178	371,435	47.4	20.2	22.3	42.5
Unclassified	1	--	1,420	1,420	.1	-	.2	.2
Total	1,045	395,568	477,115	872,683	100.0	45.3	54.7	100.0
Area 1								
Livestock	12	7,200	8,920	16,120	5.4	3.6	4.4	8.0
Crop	121	36,093	80,211	116,304	54.3	17.9	39.7	57.6
General	90	34,287	35,320	69,607	40.3	16.9	17.5	34.4
Unclassified	-	--	--	--	-	-	-	-
Total	223	77,580	124,451	202,031	100.0	38.4	61.6	100.0
Area 2								
Livestock	12	10,840	18,680	29,520	36.4	17.4	29.9	47.3
Crop	5	3,640	3,760	7,400	15.2	5.8	6.0	11.8
General	16	9,360	16,160	25,520	48.4	15.0	25.9	40.9
Unclassified	-	--	--	--	-	-	-	-
Total	33	23,840	38,600	62,440	100.0	38.2	61.8	100.0

Table 4
(Continued)

Type of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total
Area 3								
Livestock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crop	12	6,320	3,440	9,760	70.6	44.4	24.2	68.5
General	5	800	3,680	4,480	29.4	5.6	25.8	31.5
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	17	7,120	7,120	14,240	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Area 4								
Livestock	5	7,890	2,400	10,290	2.7	6.2	1.9	8.1
Crop	90	29,731	30,540	60,271	49.5	23.3	23.9	47.2
General	87	27,026	30,124	57,150	47.8	21.1	23.6	44.7
Unclassified	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	182	64,647	63,064	127,711	100.0	50.6	49.4	100.0
Area 5								
Livestock	6	4,440	1,920	6,360	1.6	1.7	.8	2.5
Crop	161	37,452	59,306	96,758	42.9	14.8	23.6	38.4
General	208	71,467	77,269	148,736	55.5	28.4	30.7	59.1
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	375	113,359	138,495	251,854	100.0	44.9	55.1	100.0
Area 6								
Livestock	49	61,227	48,901	110,128	22.8	28.6	22.8	51.4
Crop	76	14,478	22,439	36,917	35.3	6.7	10.5	17.2
General	89	33,317	32,625	65,942	41.4	15.5	15.2	30.7
Unclassified	1	--	1,420	1,420	.5	--	.7	.7
Total	215	109,022	105,385	214,407	100.0	50.8	49.2	100.0

Table 5

Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Plowed, Acres of Native Pasture, Total Acres Farmed By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres N. Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres N. Pasture	Acres Total
County								
Livestock	84	25,185	147,233	172,418	8.0	2.9	16.9	19.8
Crop	465	232,957	94,453	327,410	44.5	26.7	10.8	37.5
General	495	190,295	181,140	371,435	47.4	21.8	20.7	42.5
Unclassified	1	65	1,355	1,420	.1	--	.2	.2
Total	1,045	448,502	424,181	872,683	100.0	51.4	48.6	100.0
Area 1								
Livestock	12	9,330	6,790	16,120	5.4	4.6	3.4	8.0
Crop	121	91,866	24,438	116,304	54.3	45.5	12.1	57.6
General	90	38,409	31,198	69,607	40.3	19.0	15.4	34.4
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	223	139,605	62,426	202,031	100.0	69.1	30.9	100.0
Area 2								
Livestock	12	2,615	26,905	29,520	36.4	4.2	43.1	47.3
Crop	5	2,200	5,200	7,400	15.1	3.5	8.3	11.8
General	16	6,255	19,265	25,520	48.5	10.0	30.9	40.9
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	33	11,070	51,370	62,440	100.0	17.7	82.3	100.0

[illegible]

Table 5
(Continued)

Type of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres N. Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres N. Pasture	Acres Total
Area 3								
Livestock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crop	12	7,030	2,730	9,760	70.6	49.4	19.2	68.6
General	5	1,610	2,870	4,480	29.4	11.3	20.1	31.4
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	17	8,640	5,600	14,240	100.0	60.7	49.3	100.0
Area 4								
Livestock	5	1,850	8,440	10,290	2.7	1.4	6.6	8.0
Crop	90	43,679	16,592	60,271	49.5	34.2	13.0	47.2
General	87	33,740	23,410	57,150	47.8	26.5	18.3	44.8
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	182	79,269	48,442	127,711	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0
Area 5								
Livestock	6	1,906	4,454	6,360	1.6	.8	1.7	2.5
Crop	161	68,756	28,002	96,758	42.9	27.3	11.1	38.4
General	208	85,141	63,595	148,756	55.5	33.8	25.3	59.1
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	375	155,803	96,051	251,854	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0
Area 6								
Livestock	49	9,484	100,644	110,128	22.8	4.4	46.9	51.3
Crop	76	19,426	17,491	36,917	35.3	9.1	8.2	17.3
General	89	25,140	40,802	65,942	41.4	11.7	19.0	30.7
Unclassified	1	65	1,355	1,420	.5	--	.7	.7
Total	215	54,115	160,292	214,407	100.0	25.2	74.8	100.0

Table 6

Acreages of Various Uses of Plowed Land
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of farm	Number						
	Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total
County							
Livestock	84	490	15,920	355	50	8,370	25,185
Crop	465	21,316	128,399	208	36,242	46,792	232,957
General	495	6,716	142,589	400	12,681	27,909	190,295
Unclassified	1	--	--	-	--	65	65
Total	1,045	28,522	286,908	963	48,973	83,136	448,502
Area 1							
Livestock	12	--	4,500	-	50	4,780	9,330
Crop	121	8,196	29,217	208	24,258	29,987	91,866
General	90	2,290	17,614	400	5,980	12,135	38,409
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	223	10,486	51,331	608	30,278	46,902	139,605
Area 2							
Livestock	12	--	1,455	--	--	1,160	2,615
Crop	5	--	760	--	640	800	2,200
General	16	40	4,330	--	320	1,565	6,255
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	33	40	6,545	--	960	3,525	11,070

Table 6
(Continued)

Type of Farm	Number						
	Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total
Area 3							
Livestock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crop	12	4,100	2,130	--	--	800	7,030
General	5	--	1,410	--	--	200	1,610
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	17	4,100	3,540	--	--	1,000	8,640
Area 4							
Livestock	5	490	1,360	--	--	--	1,850
Crop	90	4,635	26,534	--	4,665	7,845	43,679
General	87	2,580	25,579	--	1,936	3,645	33,740
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	182	7,705	53,473	--	6,601	11,490	79,269
Area 5							
Livestock	6	--	1,746	--	--	160	1,906
Crop	161	3,785	53,057	--	6,379	5,535	68,756
General	208	1,106	72,181	--	4,455	7,399	85,141
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	375	4,891	126,984	--	10,834	13,094	155,803
Area 6							
Livestock	49	--	6,859	355	--	2,270	9,484
Crop	76	600	16,701	--	390	1,825	19,426
General	89	700	21,475	--	--	2,965	25,140
Unclassified	1	--	--	--	--	65	65
Total	215	1,300	45,035	355	300	7,125	54,115

Table 6
(Continued)

Acreage of Various Uses of Plowed Land
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Percent						
	Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total
County							
Livestock	8.0	.1	3.6	.1	-	1.9	5.7
Crop	44.5	4.8	28.6	.0	8.1	10.4	51.9
General	47.4	1.5	31.8	.1	2.8	6.2	42.4
Unclassified	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	6.4	64.0	.2	10.9	18.5	100.0
Area 1							
Livestock	5.4	-	3.3	-	-	3.4	6.7
Crop	54.3	5.9	20.9	.1	17.4	21.5	65.8
General	40.3	1.6	12.6	.3	4.3	8.7	27.5
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	7.5	36.8	.4	21.7	33.6	100.0
Area 2							
Livestock	36.4	-	13.1	-	-	10.5	33.6
Crop	15.2	-	6.9	-	5.8	7.2	19.9
General	48.4	..4	39.1	-	2.9	14.1	56.5
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	.4	59.1	-	8.7	31.8	100.0

Table 6
(Continued)

Type of Farm	Percent						
	Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total
Area 3							
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop	70.6	47.5	24.7	.0	-	9.2	81.4
General	29.4	-	16.3	-	-	2.3	18.6
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	47.5	41.0	-	-	11.5	100.0
Area 4							
Livestock	2.7	.6	1.7	-	-	-	2.3
Crop	49.5	5.8	33.5	-	5.9	9.9	55.1
General	47.8	3.3	32.3	-	2.4	4.6	42.6
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	9.7	67.5	-	8.3	14.5	100.0
Area 5							
Livestock	1.6	-	1.1	-	-	.1	1.2
Crop	42.9	2.4	34.1	-	4.1	3.6	44.2
General	55.5	.7	46.3	-	2.9	4.7	54.6
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	3.1	81.5	-	7.0	8.4	100.0
Area 6							
Livestock	22.8	-	12.6	.7	-	4.2	17.5
Crop	35.3	1.1	30.9	-	.6	3.4	36.0
General	41.4	1.3	39.6	-	-	5.5	46.4
Unclassified	.5	-	-	-	-	.1	.1
Total	100.0	2.4	83.1	.7	.6	13.2	100.0

Table 7

Average Acreage of Various Uses of Plowed Land
By Type of Farm

Type of Farm	Average Acreage						
	Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total
County							
Livestock	84	58	190	4	-	100	300
Crop	465	46	276	-	78	101	501
General	495	14	288	1	26	56	385
Unclassified	1	-	-	-	-	65	65
Total	1,045	27	275	1	47	80	430
Area 1							
Livestock	12	-	375	-	4	398	777
Crop	121	68	241	2	200	248	759
General	90	25	196	4	66	135	427
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	223	47	230	3	136	210	626
Area 2							
Livestock	12	-	121	-	-	97	218
Crop	5	-	152	-	128	160	440
General	16	2	271	-	20	98	391
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	33	1	198	-	29	107	335

Table 7
(Continued)

Type of Farm	Average Acreage						
	Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total
Area 3							
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop	12	342	178	-	-	67	587
General	5	-	282	-	-	40	322
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17	241	208	-	-	59	508
Area 4							
Livestock	5	98	272	-	-	-	370
Crop	90	52	295	-	52	97	486
General	87	30	294	-	22	42	388
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	182	42	294	-	36	63	436
Area 5							
Livestock	6	-	291	-	-	26	317
Crop	161	24	330	-	40	34	428
General	208	5	347	-	21	36	409
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	375	13	339	-	29	35	416
Area 6							
Livestock	49	-	140	7	-	46	193
Crop	76	8	220	-	4	24	256
General	89	8	241	-	-	33	282
Unclassified	1	-	-	-	-	65	65
Total	215	6	209	2	1	33	251

Table 8

Farm Population
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Number		
	Resident Operators	Members of Family	Employables
County			
Livestock	78	322	107
Crop	399	1,501	486
General	480	2,097	652
Unclassified	1	-	-
Total	958	3,920	1,245
Area 1			
Livestock	9	42	10
Crop	102	358	116
General	87	362	108
Unclassified	-	-	-
Total	198	762	234
Area 2			
Livestock	11	38	11
Crop	2	5	2
General	16	77	25
Unclassified	-	-	-
Total	29	120	38
Area 3			
Livestock	-	-	-
Crop	12	27	15
General	5	21	5
Unclassified	-	-	-
Total	17	48	20
Area 4			
Livestock	5	22	6
Crop	74	328	99
General	84	345	110
Unclassified	-	-	-
Total	163	695	215

Table 8
(Continued)

Type of Farm	Number		
	Resident Operators	Members of Family	Employables
Area 5			
Livestock	6	26	8
Crop	134	481	162
General	204	921	291
Unclassified	-	-	-
Total	344	1,428	461
Area 6			
Livestock	47	194	72
Crop	75	302	92
General	84	371	113
Unclassified	1	-	-
Total	207	867	277

Table 9

Occupied Houses According to Condition

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Number					Percent				
	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total
County										
Livestock	78	18	23	37	78	8.1	23.1	29.5	47.4	100.0
Crop	399	53	110	227	390	41.6	13.6	28.2	58.2	100.0
General	480	49	157	265	471	50.1	10.4	33.3	56.3	100.0
Unclassified	1	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Total	958	120	290	529	939	100.0	12.8	30.9	56.3	100.0
Area 1										
Livestock	9	3	5	1	9	4.5	33.3	55.6	11.1	100.0
Crop	102	20	30	52	102	51.6	19.6	29.4	51.0	100.0
General	87	19	33	33	85	43.9	22.4	38.8	38.8	100.0
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	198	42	68	86	196	100.0	21.4	34.7	43.9	100.0
Area 2										
Livestock	11	2	3	6	11	37.9	18.2	27.3	54.5	100.0
Crop	2	-	-	2	2	6.9	-	-	100.0	100.0
General	16	-	2	14	16	55.2	.0	12.5	87.5	100.0
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29	2	5	22	29	100.0	6.9	17.2	75.9	100.0

Table 9
(Continued)

Type of farm	Number					Percent				
	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total
Area 3										
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop	12	3	4	5	12	70.6	25.0	33.3	41.7	100.0
General	5	1	3	1	5	29.4	20.0	60.0	20.0	100.0
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17	4	7	6	17	100.0	23.5	41.2	35.3	100.0
Area 4										
Livestock	5	2	2	1	5	3.1	40.0	40.0	20.0	100.0
Crop	74	6	25	43	74	45.4	8.1	33.8	58.1	100.0
General	84	4	28	48	80	51.5	5.0	35.0	60.0	100.0
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	163	12	55	92	159	100.0	7.5	34.6	57.9	100.0
Area 5										
Livestock	6	2	2	2	6	1.7	33.3	33.3	33.4	100.0
Crop	134	9	35	83	127	39.0	7.1	27.6	65.3	100.0
General	204	11	69	122	202	59.3	5.4	34.2	60.4	100.0
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	344	22	106	207	335	100.0	6.6	31.6	61.8	100.0
Area 6										
Livestock	47	9	11	27	47	22.7	19.2	23.4	57.4	100.0
Crop	75	15	16	42	73	36.2	20.6	21.9	57.5	100.0
General	84	14	22	47	83	40.6	16.9	26.5	56.6	100.0
Unclassified	1	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-	-	-
Total	207	38	49	116	203	100.0	18.7	24.2	57.1	100.0

Table 10

Inventory of Home Facilities
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Number						Percent					
	Operators	No. Facil.	Elec. Home	Water Dwell.	Telephone	Radio	Operators	No. Facil.	Elec. Home	Water Dwell.	Telephone	Radio
County												
Livestock	78	54	1	14	5	16	8.1	5.6	.1	1.4	.5	1.7
Crop	399	296	10	35	23	83	41.7	30.8	1.0	3.6	2.4	8.7
General	480	337	11	39	26	107	50.1	35.2	1.1	4.1	2.7	11.1
Unclassified	1	1	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-	-	-	-
Total	958	688	22	88	54	206	100.0	71.8	2.2	9.1	5.6	21.5
Area 1												
Livestock	9	4	-	4	1	3	4.5	2.0	.0	2.0	.5	1.5
Crop	102	60	7	15	17	34	51.6	30.4	3.5	7.6	8.6	17.2
General	87	50	4	8	11	31	43.9	25.3	2.0	4.0	5.5	15.6
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Total	198	114	11	27	29	68	100.0	57.7	5.5	13.6	14.6	34.3
Area 2												
Livestock	11	9	1	2	-	2	37.9	31.0	3.4	6.9	.0	6.9
Crop	2	2	-	-	-	-	6.9	6.9	.0	.0	.0	.0
General	16	15	-	-	-	1	55.2	51.7	.0	.0	,0	3.4
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Total	29	26	1	2	-	3	100.0	89.6	3.4	6.9	.0	10.3

Table 10
(Continued)

Type of Farm	Number						Percent					
	Operators	No. Facil.	Elec. Home	Water Dwell.	Telephone	Radio	Operators	No. Facil.	Elec. Home	Water Dwell.	Telephone	Radio
Area 3												
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Crop	12	9	-	1	1	3	70.6	52.9	.0	5.8	5.8	17.6
General	5	4	-	1	-	-	29.4	23.5	.0	5.8	.0	.0
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Total	17	13	-	2	1	3	100.0	76.4	.0	11.6	5.8	17.6
Area 4												
Livestock	5	2	-	3	1	2	3.1	1.3	.0	1.8	.6	1.2
Crop	74	56	1	7	-	13	45.4	34.3	.6	4.3	.0	8.0
General	84	55	2	10	-	20	51.5	33.7	1.2	6.1	.6	12.2
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Total	163	113	3	20	2	35	100.0	69.3	1.8	12.2	1.2	21.4
Area 5												
Livestock	6	3	-	2	-	1	1.7	.0	.0	.6	.0	.3
Crop	134	106	1	9	4	23	38.9	30.8	.3	2.6	1.2	6.7
General	204	143	4	15	9	48	59.4	41.5	1.1	4.3	2.6	13.9
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Total	344	252	5	26	13	72	100.0	73.2	1.4	7.5	3.8	20.9
Area 6												
Livestock	47	36	-	3	3	8	22.7	17.5	.0	1.4	1.4	3.8
Crop	75	63	1	3	1	10	36.3	30.4	.4	1.4	.4	4.8
General	84	70	1	5	5	17	40.6	33.8	.4	2.4	2.4	8.3
Unclassified	1	1	-	-	-	-	.4	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
Total	207	170	2	11	9	35	100.0	82.1	.8	5.2	4.2	16.9

Table 11

Inventory of Farm Machinery
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Residents				Total Operators		
	Operators	None	Auto	Truck	Total Operators	Tractor	Combine
County							
Livestock	78	10	64	8	84	17	1
Crop	399	43	323	117	465	259	88
General	480	36	403	95	495	277	50
Unclassified	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Total	958	90	790	220	1,045	553	139
Area 1							
Livestock	9	2	7	2	12	6	1
Crop	102	8	88	41	121	75	38
General	87	9	72	18	90	45	17
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	198	19	167	62	223	126	56
Area 2							
Livestock	11	1	10	-	12	1	-
Crop	2	-	2	-	5	-	-
General	16	4	10	4	16	4	1
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29	5	22	4	33	5	1

Table 11
(Continued)

Type of Farm	Residents				Total Operators		
	Operators	None	Auto	Truck	Total Operators	Tractor	Combine
Area 3							
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop	12	1	8	5	12	8	4
General	5	2	2	1	5	3	-
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17	3	10	6	17	11	4
Area 4							
Livestock	5	1	4	1	5	1	-
Crop	74	10	59	26	90	53	22
General	84	3	75	21	87	52	9
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	163	14	138	48	182	106	31
Area 5							
Livestock	6	-	5	1	6	2	-
Crop	134	12	109	29	161	93	20
General	204	13	172	38	208	126	19
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	344	25	286	68	375	221	39
Area 6							
Livestock	47	6	38	4	49	7	-
Crop	75	12	57	16	76	30	4
General	84	5	72	12	89	47	4
Unclassified	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Total	207	24	167	32	215	84	8

T E N U R E

Table 12

Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Owned, Acres Rented, and Total Acres Farmed By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total
County								
Owner	347	220,851	-	220,851	33.2	25.3	-	25.3
Tenant	400	-	263,373	263,373	38.3	-	30.2	30.2
Owner-Additional	298	174,717	213,742	388,459	28.5	20.0	24.5	44.5
Total	1,045	395,568	477,115	872,683	100.0	45.3	54.7	100.0
Area 1								
Owner	78	42,710	-	42,710	35.0	21.1	-	21.1
Tenant	80	-	72,486	72,486	35.9	-	35.9	35.9
Owner-Additional	65	34,870	51,965	86,835	29.1	17.3	25.7	43.0
Total	223	77,580	124,451	202,031	100.0	38.4	61.6	100.0
Area 2								
Owner	9	6,240	-	6,240	27.3	10.0	-	10.0
Tenant	7	-	10,600	10,600	21.2	-	17.0	17.0
Owner-Additional	17	17,600	28,000	45,600	51.5	28.2	44.8	73.0
Total	33	23,840	38,600	68,440	100.0	38.2	61.8	100.0

Table 12
(Continued)

Tenure	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Renter	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total
Area 3								
Owner	8	5,600	-	5,600	47.1	39.3	-	39.3
Tenant	6	-	5,040	5,040	35.3	-	35.4	35.4
Owner-Additional	3	1,520	2,080	3,600	17.6	10.7	14.6	25.3
Total	17	7,120	7,120	14,240	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Area 4								
Owner	56	36,471	-	36,471	30.8	28.6	-	28.6
Tenant	76	-	39,130	39,130	41.7	-	30.6	30.6
Owner-Additional	50	28,176	23,934	52,110	27.5	22.0	18.8	40.8
Total	182	64,647	63,064	127,711	100.0	50.6	49.4	100.0
Area 5								
Owner	124	69,763	-	69,763	33.1	27.7	-	27.7
Tenant	159	-	91,025	91,025	42.4	-	36.1	36.1
Owner-Additional	92	43,596	47,470	91,066	24.5	17.2	19.0	36.2
Total	375	113,359	138,495	251,854	100.0	44.9	55.1	100.0
Area 6								
Owner	72	60,067	-	60,067	33.5	28.0	-	28.0
Tenant	72	-	45,092	45,092	33.5	-	21.0	21.0
Owner-Additional	71	48,955	60,293	109,248	33.0	22.8	28.2	51.0
Total	215	109,022	105,385	214,407	100.0	50.8	49.2	100.0

Table 13

Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Plowed, Acres of Native Pasture, Total Acres Farmed By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres N.Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres N.Pasture	Acres Total
County								
Owner	347	107,511	113,340	220,851	33.2	12.3	12.9	25.2
Tenant	400	164,240	99,133	263,373	38.3	18.8	11.4	30.2
Owner-Add.	298	176,751	211,708	388,459	28.5	20.3	24.3	44.6
Total	1,045	448,502	424,181	872,683	100.0	51.4	48.6	100.0
Area 1								
Owner	78	24,284	18,426	42,710	35.0	12.0	9.1	21.1
Tenant	80	53,747	18,739	72,486	25.9	26.6	9.3	35.9
Owner-Add.	65	61,574	25,261	86,835	29.1	30.5	12.5	43.0
Total	223	139,605	62,426	202,031	100.0	69.1	30.9	100.0
Area 2								
Owner	9	2,495	3,745	6,240	27.3	4.0	6.0	10.0
Tenant	7	2,420	8,180	10,600	21.2	3.9	12.1	17.0
Owner-Add.	17	6,155	39,445	45,600	51.5	9.8	63.2	73.0
Total	33	11,070	51,370	62,440	100.0	17.7	82.3	100.0

Table 13
(Continued)

Tenure	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres N.Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres N.Pasture	Acres Total
Area 3								
Owner	8	4,160	1,440	5,600	47.1	29.2	10.1	39.3
Tenant	6	3,450	1,590	5,040	35.3	24.2	11.2	35.4
Owner-Add.	3	1,030	2,570	3,600	17.6	7.3	18.0	25.3
Total	17	8,640	5,600	14,240	100.0	60.7	39.3	100.0
Area 4								
Owner	56	20,389	16,082	36,471	30.8	16.0	12.6	28.6
Tenant	76	26,323	12,807	39,130	41.8	20.6	10.0	30.6
Owner-Add.	50	32,557	19,553	52,110	27.4	25.5	15.3	40.8
Total	182	79,269	48,442	127,711	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0
Area 5								
Owner	124	41,768	27,995	69,763	33.1	16.6	11.1	27.7
Tenant	159	61,249	29,776	91,025	42.4	24.3	11.8	26.1
Owner-Add.	92	52,786	38,280	91,066	24.5	21.0	15.2	36.2
Total	375	155,803	96,051	251,854	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0
Area 6								
Owner	72	14,415	45,652	60,067	33.5	6.6	21.3	27.9
Tenant	72	17,051	28,041	45,092	33.5	8.0	13.1	21.1
Owner-Add.	71	22,649	86,599	109,248	33.0	10.6	40.4	51.0
Total	215	54,115	160,292	214,407	100.0	25.2	74.8	100.0

Table 14

Acreages of Various Uses of Plowed Land
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	Number						
	Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total
County							
Owner	347	6,466	73,324	555	12,089	15,077	107,511
Tenant	400	11,640	103,707	188	18,115	30,590	164,240
Owner-Additional	298	10,416	109,877	220	18,769	37,469	176,751
Total	1,045	28,522	286,908	963	48,973	83,136	448,502
Area 1							
Owner	78	830	9,601	380	6,583	6,890	24,284
Tenant	80	5,880	18,822	188	11,720	17,137	53,747
Owner-Additional	65	3,776	22,908	40	11,975	22,875	61,574
Total	223	10,486	51,331	608	30,278	46,902	139,605
Area 2							
Owner	9	-	1,365	-	-	490	1,855
Tenant	7	-	1,175	-	640	925	2,740
Owner-Additional	17	40	4,005	-	320	2,110	6,475
Total	33	40	6,545	-	960	3,525	11,070

Table 14
(Continued)

Tenure	Number						
	Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total
Area 3							
Owner	8	2,340	1,280	-	-	540	4,160
Tenant	6	1,760	1,270	-	-	420	3,450
Owner-Additional	3	-	990	-	-	40	1,030
Total	17	4,100	3,540	-	-	1,000	8,640
Area 4							
Owner	56	1,535	14,626	-	2,136	2,092	20,389
Tenant	76	1,320	18,815	-	1,855	4,333	26,323
Owner-Additional	50	4,850	20,032	-	2,610	5,065	32,557
Total	182	7,705	53,473	-	6,601	11,490	79,269
Area 5							
Owner	124	1,211	34,947	-	2,430	3,180	41,768
Tenant	159	1,930	49,759	-	4,220	5,340	61,249
Owner-Additional	92	1,750	42,278	-	4,184	4,574	52,786
Total	375	4,891	126,984	-	10,834	13,094	155,803
Area 6							
Owner	72	550	11,505	175	300	1,885	14,415
Tenant	72	750	13,866	-	-	2,435	17,051
Owner-Additional	71	-	19,664	180	-	2,805	22,649
Total	215	1,300	45,035	355	300	7,125	54,115

Table 15

Acreages of Various Uses of Plowed Land
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	Percent						
	Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total
County							
Owner	33.2	1.5	16.3	.1	2.7	3.3	23.9
Tenant	38.3	2.6	23.2	-	4.0	6.8	36.6
Owner-Additional	28.5	2.3	24.5	.1	4.2	8.4	39.5
Total	100.0	6.4	64.0	.2	10.9	18.5	100.0
Area 1							
Owner	35.0	.6	6.9	.3	4.7	4.9	17.4
Tenant	35.9	4.2	13.5	.1	8.4	12.3	38.5
Owner-Additional	29.1	2.7	16.4	-	8.6	16.4	44.1
Total	100.0	7.5	36.8	.4	21.7	33.6	100.0
Area 2							
Owner	27.3	-	12.3	-	-	4.4	16.7
Tenant	21.2	-	10.6	-	5.8	8.4	24.8
Owner-Additional	51.5	.4	36.2	-	2.9	19.1	58.5
Total	100.0	.4	59.1	-	8.7	31.8	100.0

Table 15
(Continued)

Tenure	Percent						
	Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total
Area 3							
Owner	47.1	27.1	14.8	-	-	6.2	48.1
Tenant	35.3	20.4	14.7	-	-	4.8	39.9
Owner-Additional	17.6	-	11.5	-	-	.5	12.0
Total	100.0	47.5	41.0	-	-	11.5	100.0
Area 4							
Owner	30.8	1.9	18.5	-	2.7	2.6	25.7
Tenant	41.8	1.7	23.7	-	2.3	5.5	33.2
Owner-Additional	27.4	6.1	25.3	-	3.3	6.4	41.1
Total	100.0	9.7	67.5	-	8.3	14.5	100.0
Area 5							
Owner	33.1	.8	22.4	-	1.6	2.0	26.8
Tenant	42.4	1.2	31.9	-	2.7	3.5	39.3
Owner-Additional	24.5	1.1	27.2	-	2.7	2.9	33.9
Total	100.0	3.1	81.5	-	7.0	8.4	100.0
Area 6							
Owner	33.5	1.0	21.3	.3	.6	3.5	26.7
Tenant	33.5	1.4	25.6	-	-	4.5	31.5
Owner-Additional	33.0	-	36.3	.3	-	5.2	41.8
Total	100.0	2.4	83.2	.6	.6	13.2	100.0

Table 16

Farm Population
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	Number		
	Resident Operators	Members Of Family	Employables
County			
Owner	307	1,190	384
Tenant	368	1,492	444
Owner-Additional	283	1,238	417
Total	958	3,920	1,245
Area 1			
Owner	67	231	71
Tenant	72	289	94
Owner-Additional	59	242	69
Total	198	762	234
Area 2			
Owner	8	37	14
Tenant	5	14	6
Owner-Additional	16	69	18
Total	29	120	38
Area 3			
Owner	8	19	9
Tenant	6	16	7
Owner-Additional	3	13	4
Total	17	48	20
Area 4			
Owner	47	161	51
Tenant	70	331	87
Owner-Additional	46	203	77
Total	163	695	215
Area 5			
Owner	109	468	151
Tenant	145	565	173
Owner-Additional	90	395	137
Total	344	1,428	461
Area 6			
Owner	68	274	88
Tenant	70	277	77
Owner-Additional	69	316	112
Total	207	867	277

Table 17

Occupied Houses According to Condition
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	Number					Percent				
	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total
County										
Owner	307	45	95	162	302	32.0	14.9	31.5	53.6	100.0
Tenant	368	29	108	222	359	38.4	8.1	30.1	61.8	100.0
Owner-Add.	283	46	87	145	278	29.6	16.5	31.3	52.2	100.0
Total	958	120	290	529	939	100.0	12.8	30.9	56.3	100.0
Area 1										
Owner	67	14	24	29	67	33.8	20.9	35.8	43.4	100.0
Tenant	72	15	23	33	71	36.4	21.1	32.4	46.5	100.0
Owner-Add.	59	13	21	24	58	29.8	22.4	36.2	41.4	100.0
Total	198	42	68	86	196	100.0	21.4	34.7	43.9	100.0
Area 2										
Owner	8	-	1	7	8	27.6	-	12.5	87.5	100.0
Tenant	5	-	1	4	5	17.2	-	20.0	80.0	100.0
Owner-Add.	16	2	3	11	16	55.2	12.5	18.8	68.7	100.0
Total	29	2	5	22	29	100.0	6.9	17.2	75.9	100.0

Table 17
(Continued)

Tenure	Number					Percent				
	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total
Area 3										
Owner	8	2	4	2	8	47.1	25.0	50.0	25.0	100.0
Tenant	6	-	2	4	6	35.3	-	33.3	66.7	100.0
Owner-Add.	3	2	1	-	3	17.6	66.7	33.3	-	100.0
Total	17	4	7	6	17	100.0	23.5	41.2	35.3	100.0
Area 4										
Owner	47	4	20	21	45	28.8	8.9	44.4	46.7	100.0
Tenant	70	2	21	47	70	42.9	2.9	30.0	67.1	100.0
Owner-Add.	46	6	14	24	44	28.3	13.6	31.8	54.6	100.0
Total	163	12	55	92	159	100.0	7.5	34.6	57.9	100.0
Area 5										
Owner	109	9	32	66	107	31.7	8.4	29.9	61.7	100.0
Tenant	145	4	45	91	140	42.2	2.9	32.1	65.0	100.0
Owner-Add.	90	9	29	50	88	26.1	10.2	33.0	56.8	100.0
Total	344	22	106	207	335	100.0	6.6	31.6	61.8	100.0
Area 6										
Owner	68	16	14	37	67	32.9	23.9	20.9	55.2	100.0
Tenant	70	8	16	43	67	33.8	11.9	23.9	64.2	100.0
Owner-Add.	69	14	19	36	69	33.3	20.3	27.5	52.2	100.0
Total	207	38	49	116	203	100.0	18.7	24.1	57.2	100.0

S I Z E O F F A R M

Table 18

Acres of Crop and Pasture Land
Size of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Size of Farm	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Pasture	Acres Total
County								
0-240	78	8,776	4,482	13,258	7.6	1.0	.5	1.5
241-400	313	61,676	43,335	105,011	30.0	7.1	5.0	12.1
401-720	290	104,893	66,547	171,440	27.8	12.0	7.6	19.6
721-1040	137	71,244	51,131	122,375	13,1	8.2	5.8	14.0
1041-1920	156	122,031	92,451	214,482	14.9	14.0	10.6	24.6
1921-3840	51	51,849	85,369	137,218	4.9	5.9	9.8	15.7
3841-5760	14	24,473	36,505	60,978	1.3	2.8	4.2	7.0
5761-Over	5	3,560	44,361	47,921	2.4	.4	5.1	5.5
Total	1,045	448,502	424,181	872,683	100.0	51.4	48.6	100.0
Area 1								
0-240	28	3,050	1,250	4,300	12.6	1.5	.6	2.1
241-400	45	9,042	5,790	14,832	20.2	4.5	2.9	7.4
401-720	57	23,326	11,194	34,520	25.6	11.5	5.5	17.0
721-1040	36	22,740	10,496	33,236	16.1	11.3	5.2	16.5
1041-1920	38	38,869	16,706	55,575	17.0	19.2	8.3	27.5
1921-3840	13	21,370	12,680	34,050	5.8	10.6	6.3	16.9
3841-5760	6	21,208	4,310	25,518	2.7	10.5	2.1	12.6
5761-Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	223	139,605	62,426	202,031	100.0	69.1	30.9	100.0

Table 18
(Continued)

Size of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Pasture	Acres Total
Area 2								
0-240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
241-400	5	520	1,160	1,680	15.2	.8	1.9	2.7
401-720	7	1,530	2,790	4,320	21.2	2.5	4.5	7.0
721-1040	6	1,305	3,935	5,240	18.1	2.1	6.3	8.4
1041-1920	5	1,955	5,525	7,480	15.2	3.1	8.8	11.9
1921-3840	7	2,960	17,880	20,840	21.2	4.7	28.6	33.3
3841-5760	1	200	3,680	3,880	3.0	.3	5.9	6.2
5761-Over	2	2,600	16,400	19,000	6.1	4.2	26.3	30.5
Total	33	11,070	51,370	62,440	100.0	17.7	82.3	100.0
Area 3								
0-240	3	290	190	480	17.6	2.0	1.3	3.3
241-400	2	490	150	640	11.8	3.4	1.1	4.5
401-720	5	2,120	600	2,720	29.4	14.9	4.2	19.1
721-1040	2	1,410	590	2,000	11.8	9.9	4.1	14.0
1041-1920	4	2,250	4,070	6,320	23.5	15.8	28.7	44.5
1921-3840	1	2,080	-	2,080	5.9	14.6	-	14.6
3841-5760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5761-Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17	8,640	5,600	14,240	100.0	60.6	39.4	100.0
Area 4								
0-240	19	1,937	1,237	3,174	10.4	1.5	1.0	2.5
241-400	57	12,787	5,850	18,637	31.3	10.0	4.6	14.6
401-720	55	22,683	9,477	32,160	30.2	17.8	7.4	25.2
721-1040	17	10,890	3,600	14,490	9.3	8.5	2.8	11.3

Table 18
(Continued)

Size of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Pasture	Acres Total
Area 4 (Continued)								
1041-1920	26	22,027	12,383	34,410	14.4	17.2	9.7	26.9
1921-3840	6	7,805	8,775	16,580	3.3	6.1	6.9	13.0
3841-5760	2	1,140	7,120	8,260	1.1	.9	5.6	6.5
5761-Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	182	79,269	48,442	127,711	100.0	62.0	38.0	100.0
Area 5								
0-240	19	2,415	1,117	3,532	5.1	.9	.4	1.3
241-400	133	28,344	17,850	46,194	35.4	11.3	7.2	18.5
401-720	110	41,326	22,894	64,220	29.3	16.4	9.1	25.5
721-1040	52	27,755	18,622	46,377	13.9	11.0	7.4	18.4
1041-1920	52	42,798	25,977	68,775	13.9	17.0	10.3	27.3
1921-3840	9	13,165	9,591	22,756	2.4	5.2	3.8	9.0
3841-5760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5761-Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	375	155,803	96,051	251,854	100.0	61.8	38.2	100.0
Area 6								
0-240	10	1,084	688	1,772	4.7	.5	.3	.8
241-400	71	10,493	12,535	23,028	33.0	4.9	5.8	10.7
401-720	56	13,908	19,592	33,500	26.0	6.5	9.1	15.6
721-1040	24	7,144	13,888	21,032	11.2	3.3	6.6	9.9
1041-1920	31	14,132	27,790	41,922	14.4	6.6	13.0	19.6
1921-3840	15	4,469	36,443	40,912	7.0	2.1	17.0	19.1
3841-5760	5	1,925	21,395	23,320	2.3	.9	10.0	10.9
5761-Over	3	960	27,961	28,921	1.4	.4	13.0	13.4
Total	215	54,115	160,292	214,407	100.0	25.2	74.8	100.0

Table 19

Condition of Farmstead
Size of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Size of Farm	Number					Percent				
	Resi. Oper.	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	Resi. Oper.	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
County										
0-240	72	14	16	41	71	7.5	19.7	22.5	57.8	100.0
241-400	285	24	78	178	280	29.7	8.6	27.9	63.5	100.0
401-720	269	24	78	159	261	28.2	9.2	29.9	60.9	100.0
721-1040	127	19	45	60	124	13.3	15.3	36.3	48.4	100.0
1041-1920	145	21	53	67	141	14.9	14.9	37.6	47.5	100.0
1921-3840	46	12	17	17	46	4.8	26.0	37.0	37.0	100.0
3841-5760	11	5	2	4	11	1.1	45.5	18.2	36.3	100.0
5761-Over	5	1	1	3	5	.5	20.0	20.0	60.0	100.0
Total	960	120	290	529	939	100.0	12.8	30.9	56.3	100.0
Area 1										
0-240	26	11	6	9	26	13.0	42.3	23.1	34.6	100.0
241-400	39	7	13	19	39	19.5	17.9	33.4	48.7	100.0
401-720	50	8	15	26	49	25.0	16.3	30.6	53.1	100.0
721-1040	31	6	14	11	31	15.5	19.4	45.2	35.4	100.0
1041-1920	37	6	14	14	34	18.5	17.6	41.2	41.2	100.0
1921-3840	13	2	5	6	13	6.5	15.4	38.5	46.1	100.0
3841-5760	4	2	1	1	4	2.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
5761-Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	200	42	68	86	196	100.0	21.4	34.7	43.9	100.0

Table 19
(Continued)

Size of Farm	Number					Percent				
	Resi. Oper.	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	Resi. Oper.	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
Area 2										
0-240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
241-400	5	-	-	5	5	17.3	-	-	100.0	100.0
401-720	6	-	-	6	6	20.7	-	-	100.0	100.0
721-1040	6	-	1	5	6	20.7	-	16.7	83.3	100.0
1041-1920	5	-	1	4	5	17.2	-	20.0	80.0	100.0
1921-3840	5	2	2	1	5	17.2	40.0	40.0	20.0	100.0
3841-5760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5761-Over	2	-	1	1	2	6.9		50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	29	2	5	22	29	100.0	6.9	17.2	75.9	100.0
Area 3										
0-240	2	1	1	1	3	17.6	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0
241-400	2	-	2	-	2	11.8	-	100.0	-	100.0
401-720	5	-	3	2	5	29.4	-	60.0	40.0	100.0
721-1040	2	-	-	2	2	11.8	-	-	100.0	100.0
1041-1920	4	3	1	-	4	23.5	75.0	25.0	-	100.0
1921-3840	1	-	-	1	1	5.9	-	-	100.0	100.0
3841-5760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5761-Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17	4	7	6	17	100.0	23.5	41.2	35.5	100.0
Area 4										
0-240	15	1	2	12	15	9.2	6.7	13.3	80.0	100.0
241-400	53	1	17	35	53	32.5	1.9	32.1	66.0	100.0
401-720	48	2	15	28	45	29.5	4.4	33.3	62.3	100.0
721-1040	16	3	8	5	16	9.8	20.0	46.7	33.3	100.0
1041-1920	23	1	12	10	23	14.1	4.3	52.2	43.5	100.0

Table 19
(Continued)

Size of Farm	Number					Percent				
	Resi. Oper.	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	Resi. Oper.	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
Area 4 (Continued)										
1921-3840	6	2	2	2	6	3.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0
3841-5760	2	2	-	-	2	1.2	100.0	-	-	100.0
5761-Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	163	12	56	92	160	100.0	7.5	34.6	57.9	100.0
Area 5										
0-240	18	-	3	14	17	5.2	-	17.6	82.4	100.0
241-400	119	3	33	80	116	34.6	2.6	28.4	69.0	100.0
401-720	104	6	32	63	101	30.2	5.9	31.7	62.4	100.0
721-1040	49	8	19	20	47	14.3	17.0	40.4	42.6	100.0
1041-1920	47	5	15	20	47	13.7	10.6	31.9	57.5	100.0
1921-3840	7	-	4	3	7	2.0	-	57.1	42.9	100.0
3841-5760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5761-Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	344	22	106	207	335	100.0	6.6	31.6	61.8	100.0
Area 6										
0-240	10	1	4	5	10	4.8	10.0	40.0	50.0	100.0
241-400	67	13	13	39	65	32.4	20.0	20.0	60.0	100.0
401-720	56	8	13	34	55	27.1	14.5	23.6	61.9	100.0
721-1040	23	2	4	17	23	11.1	8.7	17.4	73.9	100.0
1041-1920	29	6	10	12	28	14.0	21.4	35.7	42.9	100.0
1921-3840	14	6	4	4	14	6.8	42.8	28.6	28.6	100.0
3841-5760	5	1	1	3	5	2.4	20.0	20.0	60.0	100.0
5761-Over	3	1	-	2	3	1.4	33.3	-	66.7	100.0
Total	207	38	49	116	203	100.0	18.7	24.1	57.2	100.0

Y E A R S O N F A R M

Table 20

Condition of Farmstead
Years on Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Years on Farm	Number					Percent				
	Operators	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	Operators	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
County										
0-1	124	10	34	76	120	12.9	8.3	28.3	63.4	100.0
2-3	144	14	39	87	140	15.0	10.0	27.9	62.1	100.0
4-6	151	12	44	91	147	15.8	8.2	29.9	61.9	100.0
7-9	79	9	27	43	79	8.2	11.4	34.2	54.4	100.0
10-12	61	10	19	29	58	6.4	17.2	32.8	50.0	100.0
13-Over	394	65	126	200	391	41.2	16.6	32.3	51.2	100.0
Unknown	5	-	1	3	4	.5	-	25.0	75.0	100.0
Total	958	120	290	529	939	100.0	12.8	30.9	56.3	100.0
Area 1										
0-1	24	6	9	9	24	12.1	25.0	37.5	37.5	100.0
2-3	23	6	7	10	23	11.6	26.1	30.4	43.5	100.0
4-6	35	9	11	14	34	17.7	26.5	32.4	41.1	100.0
7-9	28	3	11	14	28	14.1	10.7	39.3	50.0	100.0
10-12	12	4	1	7	12	6.1	33.3	8.3	58.4	100.0
13-Over	75	14	29	31	74	27.9	18.9	39.2	41.9	100.0
Unknown	1	-	-	1	1	.5	-	-	100.0	100.0
Total	198	42	68	86	196	100.0	21.4	34.7	43.9	100.0

Table 20
(Continued)

Years on Farm	Number					Percent				
	Operators	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	Operators	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
Area 2										
0-1	3	-	-	3	3	10.3	-	-	100.0	100.0
2-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-6	4	-	-	4	4	13.8	-	-	100.0	100.0
7-9	3	-	1	2	3	10.3	-	33.3	66.7	100.0
10-12	1	-	-	1	1	3.4	-	-	100.0	100.0
13-Over	18	2	4	12	18	62.2	11.1	22.2	66.7	100.0
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29	2	5	22	29	100.0	6.9	17.2	75.9	100.0
Area 3										
0-1	1	-	-	-	-	5.9	-	-	-	-
2-3	6	2	1	1	4	35.3	50.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
4-6	1	-	-	3	3	5.9	-	-	100.0	100.0
7-9	2	-	1	1	2	11.8	-	50.0	50.0	100.0
10-12	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
13-Over	7	2	5	-	7	41.1	28.6	71.4	-	100.0
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17	4	7	6	17	100.0	23.5	41.2	35.3	100.0
Area 4										
0-1	18	-	7	11	18	11.0	-	38.9	61.1	100.0
2-3	26	-	5	20	25	16.0	-	20.0	80.0	100.0
4-6	33	1	10	22	33	20.2	3.0	30.3	66.7	100.0
7-9	10	1	4	5	10	6.1	10.0	40.0	50.0	100.0
10-12	11	1	5	3	9	6.8	11.1	55.6	33.3	100.0
13-Over	64	9	24	30	63	39.3	14.3	38.1	47.6	100.0
Unknown	1	-	-	1	1	.6	-	-	100.0	100.0
Total	163	12	55	92	159	100.0	7.5	34.6	57.9	100.0

Table 20
(Continued)

Years on Farm	Number					Percent				
	Operators	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	Operators	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
Area 5										
0-1	48	1	11	33	45	14.0	2.2	24.4	73.4	100.0
2-3	59	1	20	36	57	17.2	1.8	35.1	63.1	100.0
4-6	50	1	15	32	48	14.5	2.0	31.3	66.7	100.0
7-9	29	4	8	17	29	8.4	13.8	27.6	58.6	100.0
10-12	20	1	11	7	19	5.8	5.3	57.9	36.8	100.0
13-Over	138	14	41	82	137	40.1	10.2	29.9	59.9	100.0
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	344	22	106	207	335	100.0	6.6	31.6	61.8	100.0
Area 6										
0-1	30	3	7	19	29	14.5	10.3	24.2	65.5	100.0
2-3	30	5	6	18	29	14.5	17.2	20.7	62.1	100.0
4-6	28	1	8	18	27	13.5	3.7	29.6	66.7	100.0
7-9	7	1	2	4	7	3.4	14.3	28.6	57.1	100.0
10-12	17	4	2	11	17	8.2	23.5	11.8	64.7	100.0
13-Over	92	24	23	45	92	44.4	26.1	25.0	48.9	100.0
Unknown	3	-	1	1	2	1.4	-	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	207	38	49	116	203	100.0	18.7	24.1	57.2	100.0

S U B S I D I E S

Table 21

Federal Payments
For Period 1933-1937

Source: Individual Agency

Type of Payment Received	Amount in Dollars
Loans	
Federal Land Bank*	949,956
Regional Agricultural Credit Corp.	84,275
Emergency Crop and Drought Loans	495,616
Production Credit Association	30,021
Rural Rehabilitation Loans	135,855
Sub Total	1,692,723
Grants	
Rural Rehabilitation Grants	142,700
AAA Payments	1,195,533
A.C.P. Payments	294,372
AAA Livestock	281,754
C.W.A.	364,756
W.P.A.	332,233
F.E.R.A.	828,668
Sub Total	3,440,016
Grand Total	
Total Emergency Expenditures (*Excluding above because of good security)	4,152,582
Emergency Expenditures Per Capita (Population Census, 1930)	393

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE FARM SCHEDULE USED

LAND USE SURVEY

BACA COUNTY

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Project Organization
OPERATOR'S SCHEDULE
(Dry Farm Land)

Date ____
Twp ____
Range ____
Sec. ____

Oper. Name ____
Address ____
Farmstead ___ Twp ___ Range ___ Sec ___
1. State ____ 2. County ____ 3. Area ____ 4. Schedule No. ____
5. Residence ____ 7. Tenure ____ 9. No. Yrs. Region ____ 11. Oper. Age ____
6. Type of Farm ____ 8. No. Yrs. Farm ____ 10. Size of Farm ____ 12. Condition of Farmstead ____
13. Acres Owned ____ Acres Rented ____ 15. Acres Total ____

LAND USE

16. Wheat ____ 20. Sorghums ____ 24. Cover Crop ____ 28. Tame Pasture ____
17. Barley ____ 21. Hay ____ 25. Fallow ____ 29. Other ____
18. C orn ____ 22. Cotton ____ 26. Idle ____ 30. Total ____
19. B room Corn ____ 2 3. Beans ____ 27. Native Pasture ____

ACREAGE SEEDED TO WHEAT:
31. Cg. ____ 32. Cu ____ 33. CuCr ____ 34. CuCgb ____ 35. CuCf ____
36. CuCa ____ 37. Total ____

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CORN, WHEAT, BARLEY, etc.				FEED CROPS		
38. Kind	39. Acres	40. Total A.		41. Kind	42. Acres	43. Total

LIVESTOCK (Total A.U.)

BREEDING STOCK	Up to 1 yr.	1-2 Yrs.	2 yrs & over	A. U.	FEEDERS	Up to 1 yr.	1-2 Yrs.	2 yrs & over	A. U.
44. Cattle					48. Cattle				
45. Sheep					49. Sheep				
46. Swine					50. Swine				
47. Total					51. Total				

OTHER

	Up to 1 yr.	1-2 Yrs.	2 yrs. & over	A. U.
52. Dairy Stk.				
53. Horse & Mu.				
54. Poultry				
55. Total				

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES:
56. Power Line ____ 60. Water-Dwell ____ 64. Upright Silo ____ 68. Combine ____
57. Home Unit ____ 61. Telephone ____ 65. Auto ____ 69. Source Dom. Water ____
58. In Home ____ 62. Radio ____ 66. Truck ____ 70. Depth Well ____
59. In Bldg. ____ 63. T rench Silo ____ 67. Tractor ____ 71. Source Stock Water ____

72. No. Members on Farm ____ 73. Employables (16-65) ____
74. Man-Wk. Days Employ. Exclu. of Wk. Relief ____ 75. Income from this ____
76. Prev. Occu. before Settling in Region ____ 77. State ____ 78. Town ____
79. Original Breaking (T his Farm) ____
CROP RECORD (Operator's Record on This Farm) 80. Good ___ 81. Fair ___ 82. Poor ___
83. Failure ____

28 ____ 29 ____ 30 ____ 31 ____ 32 ____ 33 ____ 34 ____ 35 ____ 36 ____ 37 ____

TENANCY

Type of Rent	Acreage	Amount	Duration of Lease	Landlords Name	Address	Relationship

SOIL CONSERVING PRACTICES: (Acres)
84. Contour ____ 85. Terrace ____ 86. Chisel ____ 87. Strip Crop ____ 88. Cover Crop ____

RECOMMENDED TYPE OF FARMING

Type	Total Acres	Pasture	Small Grain	Row Crops	Fallow	Livestock

GOVERNMENT LOANS AND SUBSIDIES

89. Agri. Conserv. ____ 92. Seed Loans ____ 95. R.R. Grants ____
90. Wheat ____ 93. Feed Loans ____ 96. Work Relief ____
91. Cotton ____ 94. R.R. Loans ____ 97. Direct Relief ____

(Enumerator's Signature) ____

(Checker's Signature) ____

98. Children Attending School and of Pre-School Age

	0-2 Yrs	3 Yrs	4 Yrs	5 Yrs	6-10 Yrs.	10 & Over	Total
Children							

No. Attending School _____

School District
(Number and Name _____

99. Factors limiting the capacity of the operated unit to support a farm family:

Order of Importance

_____ 1. None
_____ 2. Size of Unit
_____ 3. Insufficient Grazing Land
_____ 4. Crop land severely damaged by erosion
_____ 5. Pasture land badly depleted by over-grazing, erosion, or lack of moisture
_____ 6. Lack of control of land
_____ 7. Insufficient number of livestock
_____ 8. Crop land unsuitable for crop production
_____ 9. Too much crop land to be economically farmed
_____ 10. Insufficient crop land
_____ 11. Lack of feed storage
_____ 12. Lack of water
_____ 13. Inadequate machinery

100. Probable normal gross annual cash income from farm _____

101. Present land use

1. Cg_____
2. Cu_____
3. Cr_____
4. Ca_____
5. Pn_____

APPENDIX C

INTRODUCTION

The Land Utilization division realized that the information gathered by the survey crew, to be of practical value, had to be made available to the farmers of the county. In order to do this a series of community meetings were held throughout Baca county. At these meetings the materials collected by the survey were presented. A discussion was then held with the farmers concerning their problems.

When the community meetings were completed a county committee, made up of representative farmers, was selected to study the matter farther. Their first step was to divide the county into areas according to land use and soil types. The committee then recommended certain definite farm practices for each area. The following pages contain the complete record of these recommendations.

BACA COUNTY, COLORADO
AREA I

Location - North central and northeastern part of county

Size - 506,859 acres

Soils - Predominantly heavy textured loam silty clay surface soils with decidedly heavier subsoils and lime concretions at 18 inches or less below the surface.

Present and Suggested Use:

Use	Present		Suggested		Change
1. Cultivated Land	276,702A	54.3%	126,713A	25%	-149,989
2. Native Pasture	230,157A	45.7%	380,146A	75%	+149,989
3. Cultivated Land:	506,859A	100.0%	506,859A	100.0%	
(1) Wheat	10,861A	3.9%	(43,555A)*	34.4%	32,694
(2) Hay	648A	.3%	648A	.5%	-
(3) Row Crop	49,857A	18.0%	(49,857A)*	39.3%	-
(4) Fallow	32,653A	11.8%	(32,653A)*	25.8%	-
(5) Idle	42,385	15.3%	none		- 42,385
(6) Abandoned	140,293A	50.7%	none		-140,293
Total	276,702A	100.0%	126,713A	100.0%	
4. Native Pasture:					
(1) Within Oper. Unit	77,045	33.5%	380,146A either owned or leased by operators. Possible need for co-operative grazing associations. Necessitates returning 149,989A present cultivated land to grass.		
(2) "Open"	153,112	66.5%			
Total	230,157	100.0%			

*County Committee recommended that row crop and wheat acreages dependent on seasons. The suggested figures are set up temporarily in that any changes the county committee might wish may be made. The increase in wheat will require use of some idle or abandoned crop land. It will be necessary to determine what land may be still used for production and what should be retired.

General Recommendations;

1. Row crop and wheat acreages dependent on season.

2. Area should support cooperative grazing associations.

3. Area is suitable for strip cropping wheat with row crops.

4. No part of the area adapted to wheat production along. Diversification must be a part of the enterprise.

5. Possible development of shallow water in eastern portion.

BACA COUNTY, COLORADO
AREA 2

Location - Northwest corner of county

Size - 134,595 acres

Soils - Predominantly loam. Rough, broken land.

Present Suggested Use:

Use	Present		Suggested		Change
1. Cultivated Land	16,360A	12.1%	6,725A	5.0%	-9,635A
2. Native Pasture	118,235A	87.9	127,870A	95.0	+9,635A
Total	134,595A	100.0	134,595A	100.0	
3. Cultivated Land:					
(1) Wheat	360A	2.2	None		- 360A
(2) Row Crop	5,100A	31.2	6,725A	100.0	+1,625A
(3) Fallow	275A	1.7	None		- 275A
(4) Idle	3,175A	19.4	None		-3,175A
(5) Abandoned	7,450A	45.5	None		-7,450A
	16,360A	100.0	6,726A	100.0	
4. Native Pasture:					
(1) Within Oper. Unit	53,925A	45.6	127,870A either owned or leased by operators. Possible need for co-operative grazing associations. Necessitates returning 9,635A present cultivated land to grass.		
(2) "Open"	64,310A	54.4			
Total	118,235A	100.0			

General Recommendations:

1. Cultivated land 4½ to 5% of total area

2. Pasture land - 95% of total area.

3. Cultivated land all used for row crops.

4. Increased use of water spreading.

5. Need protection to prevent outside stock from using range resources.

6. Possible need for cooperative grazing associations.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Item	Inventory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1. Delivered Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Active Inventory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Activities and Loss:				
(1) [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
(2) Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(3) Shelves	[illegible]	[illegible]		
(4) [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
(5) Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]		
4. Inventory Costs:				
(1) Stock Clerk.				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
(2) "Other"	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]		

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. Delivered line [illegible]

2. Active line - [illegible]

3. Delivered line [illegible]

4. Increase [illegible]

5. Stock process or [illegible] [illegible] image [illegible].

6. Possibility [illegible] for [illegible]

BACA COUNTY, COLORADO
AREA 3

Location - South of east central portion

Size - 33,600 acres

Soils - Heavy textured silty clay loams surface soils with decidedly heavier subsoils and numerous lime concretions below 18 inches.

Present and Suggested Use:

Use	Present		Suggested		Change
1. Cultivated land	19,310A	57.5%	11,088A	33.0%	-8,222A
2. Native Pasture	14,290A	42.5	22,512A	67.0	+8,222A
Total	33,600A	100.0	33,600A	100.0	
3. Cultivated Land:					
(1) Wheat	4,080A	21.1		50.0	
(2) Row Crop	4,090A	21.2		25.0	
(3) Fallow	-	-		25.0	
(4) Idle	1,980A	10.3	-		-1,980A
(5) Abandoned	9,160A	47.4	-		-9,160A
Total	19,310A	100.0	11,088A	100.0	
4. Native Pasture:					
(1) Within Oper. Unit	5,450A	38.1	22,512A either owned or leased operators. Necessitates returning 8,222A present cultivated land to grass.		
(2) "Open"	8,840A	61.9			
Total	14,290A	100.0			

General Recommendations:

1. Cultivated land 33% of total area.

2. Pasture land 67% of total area.

3. Under present farming practice land is not adapted to row crop production.

4. Enough should be produced to allow diversification with livestock.

5. Soil is best adapted to small grains.

7. Each unit needs pasture for stock.

BACA COUNTY, COLORADO
AREA 4

Location - East central portion

Size - 204,741 acres

Soils - Fine sandy loam to loam surface soils and precominantly loam silty clay surface soils.

Present and Suggested Use:

Use	Present		Suggested		Change
1. Cultivated land	131,490A	64.2%	92,033	45.0%	-39,457
2. Native Pasture	73,251A	35.8	112,708	55.0	+39,457
Total	204,741A	100.0	204,741	100.0	
3. Cultivated land:					
(1) Wheat	8,025A	6.1		33.3	
(2) Row Crop	53,423A	40.6		33.3	
(3) Fallow	8,951A	6.1		33.3	
(4) Idle	14,013A	10.7			-14,013
(5) Abandoned	47,978A	36.5			-47,978
Total	131,490A	100.0		100.0	
4. Native Pasture:					
(1) Within Oper. Unit	40,487	55.3	112,708A either owned or leased by operators. Necessitates returning 39,457A present cultivated land to grass.		
(2) "Open"	32,765A	44.7			
Total	73,251A	100.0			

General Recommendations:

1. Cultivated land 40 to 45% of total area.

2. Pasture land 55 to 60% of total area.

3. Cultivated acreage should be largely in row crops with some small grains.

4. Larger units are needed in this area.

5. Area offers best opportunity to diversify.

6. Possibility of relocation of some farmers now on poor land.

7. Government loans should aid in stabilizing this area.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			
(1) [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
(2) [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
(3) [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
(4) [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
(5) [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			
(1) [illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(1) [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]

BACA COUNTY, COLORADO
AREA 5

Location - West central to south central portion

Size - 413,942 acres

Soils - Fine sandy loam to loam surface soils and loamy sands and lighter sandy surface soils.

Present and Suggested Use:

Use	Present		Suggested		Change
1. Cultivated Land	249,557A.	60.3%	103,485A	25.0%	-146,072
2. Native Pasture	164,385A	39.7	310,457A	75.0	+146,072
Total	413,942A	100.0	413,942	100.0	
3. Cultivated Land:					
(1) Wheat	3,481A	1.4			
(2) Row Crop	125,814A	50.4			
(3) Fallow	10,024A	4.0			
(4) Idle	15,602A	6.3	None		- 15,602
(5) Abandoned	94,636A	37.9	None		- 94,636
Total	249,557A	100.0	None		
4. Native Pasture:					
(1) Within Oper. Unit	94,143A	57.3	310,457A either owned or leased by operators. Necessitates returning 146,072A present cultivated land to grass.		
(2) "Open"	70,242A	42.7			
Total	164,385A	100.0			

General Recommendations:

1. Cultivated land 25% of total land area.

2. Pasture land 75% of total land area.

3. Cultivated land used mostly for row and forage crops.

4. Need for soil and moisture conserving practices. Land use problem less aggravated than other areas.

5. Must practice diversification.

BACA COUNTY, COLORADO
AREA 6

Location - Southwest and extreme southern portion

Size - 341,380 acres

Soils - Loamy sands and lighter sandy surface soils and loam silty clay surface soils.

Present and Suggested Use:

Use	Present		Suggested		Change
1. Cultivated land	72,250A	21.1%	34,138A	10.0%	-38,112A
2. Native Pasture	269,130A	78.9	307,242A	90.0	38,112A
Total	341,380A	100.0	341,380A	100.0	
3. Cultivated land					
(1) Wheat	840A	1.2	-	-	- 840A
(2) Row Crop	45,512A	63.0	34,138A	100.0	
(3) Fallow	-	-	-	-	-
(4) Idle	7,495A	10.4	-		7,495A
(5) Abandoned	18,403A	25.4	-		-18,403A
Total	72,250A	100.0			
4. Native Pasture:					
(1) Within Oper. Unit	178,808A	66.4	307,242A either owned or leased by operators. Possibility for cooperative grazing association or similar set up formed. Necessitates returning 38,112A present cultivated land to grass.		
(2) "Open"	90,322A	33.6			
Total	269,130A	100.0			

General Recommendations:

1. Cultivated land 10% of total area.

2. Pasture land 90% of total area.

3. Cultivated land in row crops.

4. Area not adapted to small grains.

5. Area adapted to livestock and cooperative grazing associations advisable.

APPENDIX D

LONG TIME SAFE FARM PROGRAM

In setting up this long time program in agriculture for Baca county the following agencies or their representatives, assisted at a number of different meetings at which it was endeavored to set up the different problems that confronted the county as a whole.

A. Co-operators

1. County Planning Committees
   a. Community Planning Committees
2. Agricultural Conservation Committeemen
3. Home Demonstration Clubs
4. Bankers
5. Soil Conservation Service
6. Farm Security Administration
7. Farm Credit Administration
8. Bureau of Agricultural Economics
9. Springfield Chamber of Commerce
10. Local Granges
11. Prominent Individuals
12. 4-H Club Councils
13. Other individuals such as representative type farmers and stockmen.

B. Source of Information

1. Above agencies at group meetings
2. Contact representatives of the above agencies

[illegible]

[illegible] the following questions [illegible] a number of different [illegible] on the questionnaire [illegible] which.

A. Government

1. County Planning Commission

a. Community Plan for Growth

2. Agricultural Conservation Committee

3. Soil Conservation Club

4. Farmers

5. Soil Conservation Service

6. Farm Security Administration

7. Farm Credit Administration

8. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

9. Extension Service of Oregon

10. Local Grange

11. Farmers Institutes

12. 4-H Club Council

13. Other organizations such as [illegible] Farmers and Stockmen.

B. Source of Information

1. Have regular [illegible]

2. Current [illegible]

individually for authenic information on certain points brought to mind by the group as a whole

3. Tabulating facts by talks to individual farmers

4. Points brought out

   a. Educational Meetings

   b. Studying summaries of various surveys made in the county

   c. Studying maps accompanying these surveys

   d. Problems attacked by the Soil Erosing District

C. Listing of the problems that are paramount at the present time.

1. These can not be listed in the order of their importance because they are based on the county as a whole and their order may be classed different by individuals

D. Problems

1. Too low income

   a. Units unbalanced

   b. Not enough diversification (Livestock & crop)

   c. Marketing

   d. Yields

   e. Farm practices

   f. Low value of crops

2. Lack of stability

   a. Physical nature of soil

   b. Wind erosion

   c. Uncertainty of moisture

[illegible]

[illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

a. [illegible]

b. [illegible]

c. [illegible]

d. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

1. [illegible]

a. [illegible]

b. [illegible]

c. [illegible]

d. [illegible]

e. [illegible]

f. [illegible]

g. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

a. [illegible]

b. [illegible]

c. [illegible]

d. [illegible]

e. [illegible]

d. Tenancy

3. Indebtedness

a. High interest rate

b. Misuse of land

c. Debt structure of land

d. Too much credit for machinery

4. Taxation

a. Range land taxes prohibited for raising livestock

1. Carrying capacity too low

2. Rent cheaper than owned

3. Re-classification of land based on actual use rather than potential

4. Re-organization of school districts

5. Unsatisfactory Home Live

a. Rural Education

b. Poor Homes

1. Inadequate water supply

2. Lights

6. Unattractive Home Surroundings

The solutions to these problems are going to be taken up by the planning committee at a later date.